The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Burning of an American Ship at Liverpool.

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTERS.

The Sentence of M. de Montalembert.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Markets—Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols, 96⅞@97 for Account.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Captain Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 25th of December, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton at about noon on the 23d December.

The American bark *Celestia*, Captain Howes, from Malaga for Messina, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th December, with loss of bowsprit, cutwater, and a considerable portion of her rigging, having been in collision, 60 miles off Madeira, with the steamer *Great Britain*, bound to Australia.

The American bark *Southerner*, Capt. Clifford, from New-York for Marseilles, arrived at Gibraltar on Dec. 13. In lat. 37° 30′ N., lon. 40° 10′ W., she picked up the master and five men of the American bark *Kate Wheeler*, which was abandoned in consequence of a serious leak. The remainder of the crew were taken up by a British bark bound to Bombay. The *Kate Wheeler* was bound from Genoa for Boston, with a cargo of marble.

A correspondence between Mr. Inman, the proprietor of the *City of Manchester*, and other screw-steamers running from Liverpool to New-York, and the British Postmaster-General, has been placed in the Liverpool News-room, and excited a good deal of attention. Mr. Inman states in his communication that he is under contract with the Postmaster of the United States to carry the United States mails every fortnight from Liverpool. The Postmaster-General at London replies that he was aware such was the case, and that arrangements had been made to send the mails in the usual form by Mr. Inman's steamers; but that lately a communication had been received from the United States Postmaster to the effect that a contract had been entered into with the proprietors of the Canadian steamers, and that the mails were to be sent by those steamers when they sailed from this country.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ultimo a fire broke out in the hold of the ship *Isaac Wright*, as she was lying at anchor in the Mersey River. She was about to sail for New-York and had on board about 200 passengers. On the alarm of fire being given, great consternation prevailed on board, but as some steam-tugs and ferry boats were quickly alongside the passengers were all rescued, many of them only half clad, and leaving all their property behind them. Several passengers were nearly suffocated in their berths, but thanks to the vigilance of the officials, no lives were lost. After the rescue of the passengers, the vessel was towed up the river to the Sloyne, and ran so near the shore that at low water she was left dry. Shots were fired into the vessel below the water line, from a man-of-war, in order to assist in sinking her before the tide receded. Several engines continued to play on the ship for hours, but the flames were not fully subdued until the following day. The cause of the fire had not been ascertained, neither is the extent of the damage mentioned. The cargo consisted of fine goods and about 800 tons of iron, and it, together with the vessel, is said to have been fully insured.

The Galway *Vindicator* states that a survey had been held on the steamer *Indian Empire*, and that she was pronounced unfit for further service. It was consequently resolved to take out her machinery and dispose of the hull.

The London *Times* publishes a letter in its City Article pointing out certain discrepancies in the log of the *Prince Albert* on her last trip to Galway, and the unfair method resorted to of making her passage appear shorter than it really was. The *Times* appends the following comment: "The attempt to establish that line will be watched, like every other enterprise, with interest and good-will by the commercial public but it must be carried on without trickery. A few weeks back they were charged with having resorted to a rather free mode of stating the burden and power of their vessels, and, although an explanation was offered, it was less conclusive than might have been desired."

Lieutenant Higginson, who recently unsuccessfully applied to Alderman Salomons for a summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and whose proceedings attracted considerable attention, had again made his appearance at the Police Court, charged with having assaulted Alderman Salomons. The defendant requested that the case might be sent to the Court of Sessions for trial, and as he refused to give bail he was committed to prison.

The investigation into the charges preferred against the parties recently arrested in the County of Cork was progressing in strict privacy at Cork. A young lady had been arrested near Clonmel on a charge of having written seditious letters.

There had been some serious rioting between the regular military and the militia at Woolwich, but prompt measures were taken for its suppression.

The hearing of the Appeal of Count de Montalembert, created the same amount of interest and excitement as the original trial, and the limited area of the Court was crowded to its full extent by a distinguished audience. Eleven Judges were on the Bench. MM. Dufaure and Berryer again made brilliant speeches in defence of Montalembert, and were several times loudly applauded. The result of the appeal was received by the *North American* and *City of Manchester*, but it is thus recorded in the Paris correspondence of the *Times*:

"At 5 o'clock the Judges retired to deliberate. They remained in deliberation full two hours and a half. On again taking their seats the President, M. Perrot de Chezelles, delivered the judgment of the Court, which reduced to three months instead of six, the term of imprisonment imposed by the Police Court; maintained the 3,000 francs fine, but by the withdrawal of one of the counts in the indictment completely freed M. de Montalembert from the effects of the law of the 27th of February, 1858, under which, even after completing his punishment, he was liable to be transported to Algeria, or be exiled. As this was one of the principal objects of the appeal against the sentence of the Police Court, the judgment of the *Court Imperiale* is unquestionably a triumph over the Government. The decision, which was pronounced at 7½ o'clock, was received by all present with the greatest satisfaction, and M. de Montalembert was warmly congratulated by his friends."

M. Hippolyte Rigault, a distinguished Parisian journalist, died, after a very brief illness, at the early age of 38 years.

Two colonial bishops are about to give evidence before Prince Napoleon's Negro Immigration Commission.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* repeats the report that the French squadron on the west coast of Africa is about to be reinforced by several ships.

A contract has been signed between the Marine Department and a firm at Marseilles to supply the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique with 20,000 free Africans suited for labor before the 1st of January, 1863 and that similar contracts have been entered into with other houses, which Prince Napoleon, as Minister of the Colonies, is resolved to avail himself of.

The great match between Mr. Morphy and M. Anderssen, so long talked of, and concerning which so much interest is felt in chess-circles, commenced at Paris on Monday, Dec. 20, the conditions simply being that the player who first won seven games should be proclaimed the victor. In Monday's encounter, Mr. Morphy had the move and played the Evans gambit. After some very fine combinations, extending to seventy moves, Mr. Anderssen won the game. On the 21st., Mr. Morphy and M. Anderssen played the second game of their chess match, but without any decisive result for either party, the game ending in a draw.

Viscount de Paiva, the Portuguese minister at the Court of the Tuileries, has, states the *Patrie*, received orders to return to his post, his leave of absence having expired.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has been paying a flying visit to France. At Toulon and at Marseilles he experienced a grand reception, the ships in the last-named harbor mingling the Russian flag with those of their respective countries, and the French officials showing the distinguished stranger the most marked attention. Arrived at Paris, he was met at the railway station by the Russian Ambassador; visited the Emperor at the Tuileries, where he dined with the Imperial family, and then proceeded to the opera, after which he returned to Marseilles.

A Paris letter says that the *Société Commerciale and Industrielle* was making steady progress. It will begin with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, of which 40,000,000 will be at once paid up. The President is to be named by the Emperor, and have the right to veto. It has no connection with the *Credit Mobilier*. The Bourse was firm on the 24th. The Three per cents opened at 73.30 and closed at 73.35.

New-Zealand papers contain an account of a collision between the French and the natives at the Friendly Islands. It appears that on the 7th of July last, some French priests landed at Lifuka, on the Haabai group of Islands, and insisted on leaving one of their number there to promote the Catholic faith. The native Governor said that strangers could not settle there without the consent of the King, who was then at Tonga. The French priests then left for Tonga, where a French frigate was lying; and, on the ground that the Governor of Haabai's refusal was in violation of a treaty with the French, the King was compelled to agree to the following paper: "I, Tupuo, King of the Archipelago of Tonga, promise, 1 To depose Josiah, Governor of the Haabai Islands for not having allowed the Catholic missionaries to land at Lifuka on the 8th of July; 2, To convey to Lifuka, in the month of August, the fathers, their servants, and their luggage required for the establishment of a Catholic station on the island, the father and servants being chosen by the Rev. Father Chevron." The King also promised to build a mission-house for the French missionaries.

Electrical communication by the submarine telegraph, between Malta and Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, had suddenly stopped. It was not known at the latter place how the suspension arose, but it was supposed to have been caused by some vessel dragging her anchor at Malta, in which case there would probably be a speedy repair.

The Senate had approved of the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a majority of 103 to 28.

Five ships had sailed with reinforcements for the Spanish expedition in Cochin China.

The Madrid journals bring the continuation of the interesting debates in the Senate on the amendment moved by the Count de Renos (General Prim) to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. It was on the 14th that the General, having obtained permission to proceed with his amendment, began by repudiating any purpose of making the Mexican question a Progresista opposition one. It was purely on the ground of international policy and justice that he now desired the Senate to bear with him, while he endeavored to prove that every Spanish Government has treated the Mexican Republic with the most arrogant injustice. "And let it not be supposed," said General Prim, "because I have taken to wife a noble and distinguished Mexican lady, that I prefer the honor and interests of the Mexican nation to those of my own beloved country. A Spaniard am I by birth, by race, by education and by that instinctive affection I feel for the land in which I was born, and for which I have so often fought, and God is my witness that her woes pain me as much as if they were my own." General Prim examined the two causes that led to the breaking off diplomatical intercourse with Mexico, namely, the execution of the treaty of 1853, and the assassination of five Spanish citizens. In concluding an animated speech, General Prim reiterated his readiness to draw the sword in defence of Spain, if it were needed. The Ex-Minister Pastor Diaz replied at great length, and the Senate then divided—Majority against the amendment, 120; minority, 1. General Prim voted singly for his motion.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Madrid, dated the 19th:

The Mexican question was discussed yesterday by the Committee on the Address. M. Olozoga was present, and having expressed a desire to speak, the Minister for Foreign Affairs was requested to attend. He came accompanied by the President of the Council of Ministers and some of his colleagues. M. Olozaga declared that he shared the opinion of the Count de Renos (General Prim) on that subject as expressed in the Senate the other day. M. Olozaga observed that if Mexico insisted on the revision of the claims—which, in fact, was the original and principal question between the Spanish government and the Republic—a *casus belli* ought not to arise from the non-renunciation of the revision as required by Spain; and that in this sense the Anglo-French mediation ought to act. As to the question of the murders committed on Spanish subjects, M. Olozaga thought that damages, or indemnification, to be demanded, and which were refused by the Mexican Government, who argued that to give compensation would be, in fact, to admit their own complicity in the outrages perpetrated on Spaniards. M. Olozaga denied that consequence, and said that it was sufficient to recognize the political character of those acts to have a right to the indemnity, without implying a complicity which the Mexican refuses to admit. It appears that Marshal O'Donnell assented to the doctrines of M. Olozaga, and will act in consequence—that is, if it be yet time, for it is apprehended that by this, hostilities have already commenced; that Tampico has been attacked; and that, in fact, the moment for negotiation has passed by.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The American frigate *Wabash*, instead of taking in supplies at Messina and proceeding to Naples, as had been expected, went direct to Spezzia, where the Americans seem still to have *un pied a terre*, if I may so speak of a naval station. Thence she is expected in Naples some time in January."

Vesuvius was again giving signs of an impending eruption or some other catastrophe.

An ordinance decrees the formation of an Austrian squadron in the Adriatic.

It is stated that the King's health continued to decline. His appetite and power to sleep were diminishing, and his strength was failing.

Ali Pacha had tendered his resignation, and Riza Pacha was preparing to follow him into retirement.

It was reported that the Grand Vizier refused to carry out the reforms promised by Fuad Pacha at Paris.

The Calcutta mail of (date not mentioned) had arrived at Suez.

The only item of news telegraphed is the fact that Brigadier Eveleigh's column had attacked and dispersed 8 000 of the Sinkerpore fugitives.

A private telegram says that the freight on measurement goods from Calcutta to London had declined to 15s. per ton.

The China Mail, with Hong Kong dates to Nov. 15, had reached Suez.

The negotiations in regard to the tariff had been concluded.

At Canton political affairs were quiet, but business was checked by high prices.

The exchanges had become more unfavorable for England. At Hong Kong the rate had advanced to 4s. 9d., and at Shanghae to 6s. 8½d.

The tea settlement showed a decrease of 9,000,000 lbs., with very little business at Foo-chow-foo and Shanghae, where prices had checked operations.

The deliveries of silk exhibited a falling off of 9,500 bales, the quantity exported being stated at 30,000 bales.

The United States merchants have shipped a large quantity of sugar to Nicolaieff, on the Amoor, for the purpose of transport to Tartary and Siberia. This event has had such an effect that, at the fair of Novgorod, the price of sugars fell 30 per cent. The Americans hope to extend this trade through the frontier provinces of China, Mongolia, and Southern Siberia.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

The Message of the President of the United States occupied eight columns and a half of The New-York Times. Of these half are devoted to foreign and half to domestic politics,—a proportion rather startling to us in England, whose habit it is to look at home first, and only devote to foreign affairs so much attention as we have to spare after very maturely and minutely considering our own. We must in fairness remember, however, that a large portion of the domestic affairs of the United States does not come under the jurisdiction of Congress; but still after all due deductions made, the proportion of foreign to domestic business is not a little striking. How comes it that China, Japan, Nicaragua Costa Rica, Spain, Brazil, Paraguay, and Mexico should occupy the attention of Congress, to the exclusion of interests so much nearer home, and so much more valuable to a people whose occupation is to increase rather than to conquer? The President alludes to a deficit in the Post-Office, and attributes it mainly to the fact that it is overburdened by the cost of transporting the mails, and forwards a recommendation for the Postmaster-General that the postage on letters should be raised to five cents, or twopence-halfpenny, on a single letter. This subject is dispatched with great brevity compared with that of the foreign relations of the Republic. Yet surely it is better worth the attention of Congress than many which are discussed at greater length. In the state of its Post-Office Department may be found an excellent example of the reason why things go wrong under the present system of American Government. When Government undertakes to carry letters it really enters into business, and can only succeed in that business by adopting the ordinary principles of success—that is, by using skillful agents and obtaining the utmost regularity, punctuality, and celerity; but, according to the present maxims of American party politics, there is a regular turn-out of the Post-office as well as of all other officials on each change of Administration. People give themselves little trouble to master the duties of a situation which no assiduity on their part can render permanent, and the public is continually being deprived by these rapid and sweeping changes of the benefit of such skill and knowledge as have been forced upon its servants during a four-years' tenure of office. The result is what might be expected. The Post-office of America is discreditable to the civilization of America; there is little punctuality or regularity, and still less security. Instead of trusting everything to the Post, as we do in England, people do all in their power to avoid it, and this is one, among other causes, of the great development of the electric telegraph system in America. We have mentioned this as an instance of an important subject cursorily passed over to make room for obscure quarrels and doubtful claims, and as an illustration of the manner in which the American people, with so much requiring amendment at home, are taught and encouraged by their statesmen to concentrate their attention on matters of comparatively little consequence abroad.

The Message, or rather manifesto, of the President is studiously moderate in its tone, but still, somehow or other, we should think that the inhabitants of the petty Republics with whose interests it deals so largely cannot read it without some internal tremors. It presents certainly a curious phenomenon. Here is a martial and adventurous race, spread over an enormous territory, disposing of unlimited naval and military resources. They profess by their President that, except by fair purchase, as in the case of Louisiana, or by free annexation, as a little more doubtfully in the case of Texas, they will never acquire any accession of territory. They breathe nothing but kindness and good-will to all their neighbors, success to Mexico, prosperity to Costa Rica, and more strength to the elbow of New Granada. Did the world ever see a picture of so much strength tempered and adorned by so much moderation? Nor is this all. The United States have had losses; they have been robbed by Mexico, cheated by Brazil, laughed at by Spain, despoiled by Paraguay, and grievously tormented by Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Yet, still the great Republic opposes her patience to the fury of the wasps and hornets of these fiery latitudes, and calls gods and men to witness her patience, her forbearance and her tenderness. It is a moving spectacle, and our first feeling on witnessing it is, how unworthy the sulky, perverse, domineering natives of these distant isles are to be the progenitors of a race which exceeds us as much in the milder virtues of conciliation and tolerance as it does already in the extent of its territories, and will shortly in the amount of its population. When we come, however, to look a little further we see some symptoms that the quarrelsome spirit of the English has not wholly died out in their descendants. The old grievance of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is still kept hanging over Great Britain, and we do not see that our frank concessions in the matter of the Right of Search have inspired the President with the slightest wish to meet us in a corresponding spirit. He burns with the purest desire to extinguish the Slave-trade; nay, in a transport of holy zeal, he would snatch Cuba from the hands of Spain, in order that he may at once put an end to the Slave-trade from Africa, or rather confine it to Virginia and the other breeding States of the Union. But when Great Britain proposes to him to devise some means to replace that power of checking the Slave-trade which search and visitation gave her he is unable to devise any expedient, and tells us frankly that any plan she may suggest is sure to lead to grave embarrassments. To hand over Cuba to America is his only remedy, and he will hear of no other.

Spain, too, has behaved extremely ill. She draws out her negotiation to inordinate length, and seeks to compound her obligations at the rate of six-and-eightpence in the pound. America has borne it all with patience, and even now the only revenge she seeks is the purchase of Cuba. If Spain will not sell it, the President contemplates the seizure of the island under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. Of the existence and application of such a law, America herself is to be the judge. Mexico cannot keep the peace on the frontier; she has levied contributions on American citizens, and her lawless tribes impede the passage of the California mail. Therefore the United States should assume a temporary protectorate over two of her provinces—Chihuahua and Sonora—and hold them till a good Government can be established—a tenure certainly amounting to freehold, and, very probably, to fee-simple. Nor have the States of the Isthmus, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, reason to accept too literally the professed moderation of the President. They are told that if an arm of the sea ran through their territories, uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific, they would have no right to obstruct the navigation of all nations through it; and, though there is no arm of the sea, but only a road leading through their dominions from one ocean to the other, this makes no sort of difference. The application of this principle needs no comment. The claim of this easement over a neighbor's land draws with it the right of enforcing it, and that right the President requests he may be empowered to exercise without the assent of Congress. Paraguay is to be compelled at the sword's point to give just satisfaction.

We have said enough to show that we ought not to be too much dazzled by the moderation of the President, and that if his voice is the voice of Jacob, his hands are undoubtedly the hands of Esau. We will only add one other reflection. Can it be that the whole American Continent has entered into a vile conspiracy to insult, despoil, and ill-use the United States; that the weaker is in all cases the aggressor, and the stronger in all cases the attacked and injured? Is it not, at any rate, very remarkable that the United States should be at this moment provided with a *casus belli* against almost every State from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Horn, and that, though in a spirit of tolerant moderation they content themselves for the present year with merely seizing two provinces of Mexico, taking armed possession of the Transit Route from ocean to ocean, and sending a flotilla up the Parana to invade the dreamy repose of Paraguay, they have grievances and claims in store for any number of Presidents' Messages and for any number of strictly defensive expeditions? Is the wolf always so entirely in the right? Are the lambs always so completely in the wrong?

From the London Daily News.

The sections of the Message which treat of Spain, Mexico, Cuba, and the Central American States are of value as instructing the Allies of the Republic, and affording points for concentration of opinion to the citizens. It is quite another matter what the issue will actually be in each direction. One such confirmation of what had seemed incredible as the Message affords in the instance of the claims on Nicaragua and Granada for compensation after Walker's invasion, is valuable as a lesson, however mournful as a disclosure of the spirit of the Government. If any Executive cannot restrain its own subjects from aggression in the territory of an ally, it is mere insult added to injury to demand from the aggrieved neighbor compensation for the deaths, wounds, and losses caused to the immigrant countrymen of the marauders. Yet this is now the claim urged against some of the Central American States. It has been heard of before; but it could hardly be believed. There is an immediate opportunity for obtaining credit with the world for a higher principle and policy than have been as yet ascribed to Mr. Buchanan's Administration. In proportion to the thoroughness with which Central America is spared the incursions of fillibusters, will other allies put faith in Presidential professions of meaning nothing but peace and good-will in obtaining powers to carry war along the transit route, in case of need, without concert with Nicaragua or other allies. Till it is clearly known that Walker and his coadjutors are effectually restrained, the Washington Government cannot reasonably quarrel with any vigilance which can be shown, abroad or at home, about the professions of the President, and the objects they are intended to advance.

It need not be discouraging to the citizens that the public debt has largely increased, and is increasing. The country is wealthy enough to sustain heavier charges than are ever likely to be imposed upon it. It is a more serious question how the needed revenue is to be obtained. The people have the world's experience of Protection and Free-trade before them; and they will show in action how far they understand it. One of their most cherished great men, Dr. Channing, used to say of a popular work on our Corn Laws that he had to read it twice—first, to convince himself that there really could be in existence such a monstrous system of folly and wickedness, and again to judge of the work in question. It would be a happy thing if all our abandoned follies of the same class could affect our American cousins in the same way. A more serious consideration than even this is—how the public money is spent. Mr. Buchanan himself points inquiry in this direction, in his lamentations over the venality of his own party. The money which is spent in aggressive wars, and in an ever-extending patronage and functionaryism, is a shedding of the very life-blood of the Republic; whereas any expenditure required by the development of the country, and the advancement of science and the arts of life, is seed cast into the ground to reappear in abundant harvests.

Before we can hope to see such, the Americans must show us a series of Presidents more like the earlier ones, who will produce manifestos higher in their tone, more guileless in their spirit, and more manly and genuine in their style than those of Mr. Buchanan. It must be remembered that the American people have recently and emphatically disclaimed him as the representative of the policy of their country

From the Manchester Guardian.

The grounds on which America seeks to get hold of Cuba have often and justly been compared to those which the late Emperor Nicholas alleged for grasping at the possession of the "sick man" at Constantinople. The island is so viciously administered by its present owners as to constitute it a moral eye-sore to the universe, and, besides, it would be particularly valuable to somebody else. President Buchanan mixes up in admirable confusion the pleas of national self-interest and of zeal for the welfare of humanity in the message which he has recently addressed to Congress. Cuba is the only spot in the civilized world where the Slave-trade is tolerated. While it enjoys this shameful distinction it prevents the light of knowledge and religion from penetrating the dark abodes of the African savage; and to its intense naughtiness in this respect it adds the geographical offence of commanding the mouth of the Mississippi, and exposing an important part of the trade of the United States to imminent danger of being destroyed in time of war. Were it in the possession of the United States, the last vestige of the traffic in human flesh would disappear, and the Republic—which is, of course, a matter of secondary importance—would be enormously aggrandized.

From the London Star.

Whenever the policy of America with regard to Cuba, begins to assume a substantial form, we may expect a political complication of no ordinary kind which it will be well to watch lest it embroil us in a transatlantic war. No doubt were Cuba to pass into the possession of the United States, the Slave-trade would be at once abolished, and this would be so much gained to humanity. The Cubans themselves have everything to acquire by the transfer, for it is scarcely possible a people can be more oppressed and over-taxed than they by the nominees of Spanish corruption. The slaves would be at least as well off under their American masters, and that most awful system of immigration which augments their numbers would probably experience the same fate as the traffic in negroes. That the commerce of the island would be immensely increased admits of no doubt; nor can there be a difference of opinion that the position of the United States, as a maritime nation, would be greatly improved. What is there to set against these probabilities?

First, that the Slave power would be strengthened. Much as this would be deplored, Spanish Slavery would at least be extinguished, and the institution be confined to the Southern States. It is, therefore, a difference without a distinction, and we have so abiding a faith in the vitality of Freedom that we should anticipate a more rapid overthrow of this species of despotism were it confined to one country. Secondly, British interests might suffer, and the security of our West India colonies be jeopardized. This, however, would be true only on the assumption that the United States would be prepared wantonly to assail our possessions under the impulse of sheer national cupidity, an apprehension which, if it be worth anything, is still more applicable to Canada. And surely, no nation has a right to hazard all the evils of war—which would most certainly be the case if we bound ourselves to resist, under any circumstances, the American acquisition of Cuba—merely to provide against a remote and barely possible contingency. But what chiefly concerns the people of England to know at the present moment is, in what manner and by what right the French and our own Governments are to interfere to prevent the United States from acquiring Cuba by purchase, if Spain be found willing to sell it. It appears to us, we own, that in no case can it be our business to interfere in this matter, as in no case can our interference be productive of anything but danger and mischief.

Paris Correspondence of the London Herald.

The passage in President Buchanan's speech regarding Spain has excited much attention. Those bellicose individuals who are always seeing in their mind's eye a war between France and England, or a war between France and Austria, are beginning to indulge in similar and equally probable anticipations with regard to the United States.

Burning of an American Emigrant Ship in the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 24.

The emigrant ship *Isaac Wright*, of 1,500 tons, and belonging to Messrs. Baring Brothers, was, on Thursday, partially destroyed by fire, while lying in the Mersey, bound for New-York. The fire was observed about 2 o'clock in the morning, when a report was raised on the Landing-stage that a large ship, at anchor in the river, was on fire, and the officers on the South Landing-stage at once manned a boat and put off to some tugs, for the purpose of giving the information and sending assistance. At this time, the Woodside passenger-boat *Prince*, Capt. Lee, passed the boat, was informed of the calamity, and, after landing his passengers, at once proceeded to the ship, which was lying at anchor in the river, between Egremont and New Brighton. That something was amiss on board the ship became now apparent, for there ascended from her blue lights, rockets, &c., in rapid succession. On reaching the vessel, it was ascertained to be the *Isaac Wright*, outward bound, for New-York, with flames issuing from various portions of the hull.

There were between 200 and 300 passengers on board, and the consternation of these may be more readily imagined than described—a considerable portion of them being females, many with infants in their arms.

One or two other steamers quickly arrived alongside the vessel, including the *Conqueror*, and every assistance was afforded. The passengers were got on board the tugs, a large portion of them scarcely half-dressed, with nearly naked children in their arms, and conveyed to the north landing-stage, where they found shelter for the time beneath the ample shed. Some of them managed to save a portion of their clothing; but by far the largest number preferred to run no risk of their lives and quit the burning ship as they stood, leaving their property to chance. It is stated, however, that if the passengers had been a little more cool and collected, they might have saved the whole of their wearing apparel and other property that was at all portable.

Mr. Hodgson, the Harbor-master, on being made acquainted with the facts, immediately procured a tug and proceeded to the *Isaac Wright*; and, after making inquiries, gave directions that the fire-engine from Hatton Garden should be brought alongside. This was done with all possible speed, but the efforts to extinguish the flames were almost fruitless. Seeing this to be the case, the burning vessel was then towed up to the Sloyne, out of the way of the river traffic, and anchored in shallow water.

At 9 o'clock Captain Mends, Commander of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, with his officers and about eighty of the crew, proceeded to the unfortunate vessel, and rendered very valuable assistance. A small gun was placed on board a boat, and forty 12-pound shots were fired at intervals of three or four minutes into the hull of the *Isaac Wright*. Only twenty-one shots, however took effect, and even then the vessel made water very slowly, owing to the cargo being packed exceedingly close.

Of course it is yet impossible to estimate the damage, but both to vessel and cargo it must be very great. We understand that the ship and her cargo, the latter consisting principally of fine goods and about 800 tons of iron, were insured. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The *Isaac Wright* belongs to the "Old Black Ball Line" of American packets, and we understand that the agents, Messrs. Baring Brothers, will forward the passengers to New-York in the ship *Great Western*, which is intended to leave the port to-day.

The following letter respecting this unfortunate affair was read before the Mersey Dock Board yesterday:

Harbor Master's Office, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

Sir—I beg to report that, at one o'clock this morning, I was informed there was a vessel on fire in the river, below the Victoria Tower. On going to the landing-stage I found a steam-tug going to the vessel, and went on board her; the vessel on fire was the *Isaac Wright*, bound for New-York. The steamer's hose was passed on board, and the force-pump promptly set to work. About half-past four o'clock a steamer came alongside with two fire engines and staff of police, and were soon in action. About six o'clock, finding the fire was still raging in the hold, the cable was slipped, and at half-past six I left her with four steam tugs. The pilot intended to take the vessel into Bootle Bay, ready for scuttling, should they not be able to extinguish the fire with the engines. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. HODGSON, Harbor-Master.

Daniel Mason, Esq., Superintendent.

From the Liverpool Times.

The fire was discovered in the forehold by one of the passengers, about 2 o'clock in the morning. On the alarm being given, the first object of the captain was to secure the safety of the passengers; and with this view blue lights were immediately displayed. This, as a matter of course, at once attracted the attention of the people on shore, and Captain Lee, of the Woodside Ferry-boat, immediately went to render assistance. The *Prince* was followed by other steamers and small boats in large numbers. Although there was necessarily a great deal of confusion, the passengers were all safely landed before 3 o'clock, at the large Landing-stage. However, a great number of them left the burning ship only half dressed. Attention was then directed to the seat of the fire, and the possibility of preserving the ship and the valuable cargo she had on board, and also to save the passenger's luggage. Mr. Hodgson, the Chief Harbor Master, immediately procured a tug steamer, and went on board, and finding the condition of the vessel to be extremely dangerous, he at once dispatched a messenger to the fire station, in Hatton Garden, for the engines and reels. Mr. Hewitt, with a large body of fire police was promptly in attendance at the scene of conflagration, and as soon as possible began to pour water upon that part of the vessel where the seat of the fire was supposed to be. However, the flames had got so firm a hold as to defy the exertions of the crew, fireman, and officers. Whilst these operations were going forward, there were other parties engaged in saving as much of the property of the passengers as could be laid hands on, and a large portion was thus preserved. The ship continued to burn, and the fire was evidently increasing aft, when it was deemed prudent to have her taken in tow by two or three tug steamers, and by which means she was conveyed up the river, beyond the Sloyne, where she was anchored between 4 and 5 o'clock: At this time, it was hoped that the fire might be got under, if not entirely subdued. Although every exertion was made for that purpose, very little visible effect was produced upon the devouring element, which had now reached about the middle hatchway. The fire increased rapidly, although every means was adopted to arrest its progress; and in this state matters continued until after 10 o'clock, when it was deemed advisable to sink her, and for this purpose she was brought within range of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, in order that a few balls might be fired into her, just below the water line.

Upon inquiry we learn, and are happy to state, that no lives have been lost, and we are also informed that the consignees of the vessel have made arrangements to forward the passengers as speedily as possible, so that no inconvenience or loss of time may be sustained by them. Messrs. Baring Brothers have also rendered every assistance in their power to render the passengers as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

At present the origin of the fire cannot be ascertained, but various vague reports are current. The vessel herself is fully covered by insurance, chiefly, we believe, in New-York; but the cargo, it is believed, is only partially covered. Much praise is due to Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Hewitt and other officials, for the promptitude with which they rendered most efficient services.

The vessel was grounded in the course of the day, but the fire caught the upper decks and rigging, and consumed the greater portion of those. She now lies a perfect wreck.

The Galway Steamers.

The following appears in the London *Times'* City Article, Dec. 23: Subjoined is a complaint of the system adopted by the Galway American Steam Company, in contrasting their passages with those of their Liverpool rivals. The attempt to establish that line will be watched, like every other fair enterprise, with interest and good-will by the commercial public, but it must be carried on without trickery. A few weeks back they were charged with having resorted to a rather free mode of stating the burden and power of their vessels, and although an explanation was offered, it was less conclusive than might have been desired:

Liverpool, Tuesday.

Sir—There is a remarkable discrepancy in the log of the *Prince Albert*, published in the *Times* of yesterday, which needs explanation, as it is calculated to mislead. It is there stated "she arrived at the entrance of Galway Bay, off the Arran Islands, on the 18th, at 5 o'clock P. M.," and yet we are further informed it was "noon on the 17th" when she reached the harbor and landed her advices.

Taking the log and the introductory remarks to it as *bona fide*, we find, that the *Prince Albert* left St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 10th, at 9½ P. M., and reached her destination at noon on the 17th of November; deducting three hours and a half difference of time, it will be seen that the passage occupied six days, 11 hours and 20 minutes, and not, as is asserted, five days, 17 hours. The passages of the Liverpool ocean steamers are calculated from their moorings at New-York, Boston, or Halifax to the Rock Light at the entrance of the Mersey. The Southampton vessels are summed up in a similar manner. The log of the *Prince Albert*, on the other hand, commences on the 5th with the vessel as dispatched from Sandy Hook (25 miles eastward of New-York) and ends with her arrival somewhere off the Arran Islands, not Galway. It is scarcely honest to mislead the public by calculating "from sight of land to sight of land," instead of from port to port, according to the acknowledged custom. On one occasion the *Persia* ran from the harbor of St. Johns] to the Mersey in five days and thirteen hours, although Liverpool is 299 miles further distant from New-York than Galway.

The *Prince Albert*, by the log, is said to have left Sandy Hook at 9. A. M. By a New-York paper to hand by the Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, I find that the *Prince Albert* passed New-York Narrows at 7½ A. M. Yours, FAIRPLAY.

Latest News per Africa.

Daily News Article.

City, Friday Evening, Dec. 24.

Business very limited to-day, owing to the approach of the Holiday.

The funds closed at a rise of ⅛ per cent. The Discount market shows an active demand.

No bullion operations at the Bank.

In the discount market the minimum rate to-day was 2⅞ ₱ cent.

The applications at the Bank were more numerous than for some weeks past.

Times Article.

City, Friday Evening, Dec. 24.

The English Funds opened steadily this morning, and subsequently experienced an improvement of ⅛ per cent., which was maintained, the market closing with a firm appearance.

London, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The *Times* says it is stated that the Council of India have in a general sense resolved not to grant any more guarantee on Indian undertakings for some time to come.

At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of Hicks & Gadsden, American merchants, it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection. The Liverpool creditors expressed confidence in the prospect of realization. The accountants' balance sheet showed nearly twenty shillings in the pound. The suspension appears to have been occasioned by a depreciation in Cotton and to bad debts.

The *Times* has a leading article on the case of the Sheffield newspaper proprietor and the printers' combination, and draws from it an inference unfavorable to the admission of the working classes to the Parliamentary franchise.

A telegraphic dispatch this morning announces that the Servian National Assembly has disposed of one Hospodar and proclaimed another.

The most energetic measures were taken yesterday evening, by Major-General Williams, to prevent a repetition of the riots at Woolwich.

Numerous armed detachments of the corps perambulated the town during the night.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

London, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The returns for November and for the eleven months of the present year were issued yesterday. They exhibit the important increase of £1,690,621, or about 20 per cent., in the imports, as compared with November, 1857, when the monetary crisis was beginning to depress the trade. The comparison of the eleven months shows, however, a decrease of about 7 per cent.

The important revival of the export trade here indicated is partly occasioned by the shipment of cotton goods to India.

VERY LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 25—Noon.

Business is entirely suspended to-day. The railroad trains are running according to Sunday time-tables, so that the London papers of to-day will reach us too late for transmission by the *Africa*.

Commercial Affairs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds had fluctuated but slightly. A little more firmness had been observable, but the market again relapsed into dullness. Consols on the 24th, however, closed firmly at 96⅞@97 for account, ex-dividend.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £124,648 in the bullion.

There was a good supply of Money both in the Stock Exchange and Discount market at former rates.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. Metcalfe & Co., distillers, at West Ham, near London. The liabilities amount to £67,000.

A special meeting of the European and American Steam Company was held in London on the 23d, to consider a proposition to wind the Company up, owing to the pressure of certain debenture holders for payment, some of whom had already commenced proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy. After considerable discussion a resolution against winding up was carried, and it was also determined to accept the tendered resignation of the Board of Directors.

The City Article of the London *Times* contains the following: "The position of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, whose first mortgage bonds are largely held in England, and the coupons on which have remained under default since 1856, has been carefully investigated by Mr. Alexander Trotter, of the firm of Capel & Co., by whom a tour was undertaken for the purpose. In a circular to the bondholders he discourages any resort to foreclosure, and expresses a conviction that if they will agree to some plan of compromise for the current year, so as to enable the revenue to be applied to put the road in a sound condition, there need be no doubt that its future earnings will render their position perfectly secure. Mr. Trotter does not enter into any detail of the circumstances under which Mr. W. H. Aspinwall and his associates, by whom the completion of the line was undertaken, have allowed this necessity for prolonged suspension to arise, but for the sake of American railway management, which is every day falling into worse odor, although it seemed a year or two back, to have reached its lowest depth, it may be hoped a clear explanation from these gentlemen will ultimately be forthcoming."

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "The market for American Securities continues active. During the past week there has been an unusual amount of business transacted, both in the State Stocks and a few of the most secure Railroad Bonds. The holders of the Panama 7 ₱ cent. bonds, payable next year, have, as was anticipated, to a considerable extent exchanged them for those redeemable in 1865, and the second mortgage redeemable in 1872, so as to secure for an extended period a high rate of interest on a security of such undoubted solidity.

United States 6 ₱ cents, '67-8	102	@104
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68	104	@105
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	95	@ 95½
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	96	@ 98
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	17	@ 18
Ohio 6 ₱ cents. Stock, 1886	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	83	@ 85
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	87	@ 87½
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds—divers	84	@ 86
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	87	@ 89
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1888	86	@ 88
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds—divers	90	@ 92
Boston 4½ ₱ cent. Bonds	92	@ 94
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents, 1875	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cents, 1875	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeland, 1875	80	@ 82
Illinois Central Shares	34	@32 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	84	@ 86
Michigan Central Shares	45	@ 50
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not convt., 1883	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. convt., 1864	91	@ 93
New-York Central Shares	77	@ 79
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86	@ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70	@ 72
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt., '78-62	45	@ 50
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	45	@ 50
New-York and Erie Shares	16	@ 18
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort., 1859	99	@100
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort., 1865	—	@ 96
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort., '80	92	@ 94

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American securities the shares of the New-York Central were again quoted $1 higher, and quotes sales:

Illinois Central Shares	dis. 31	@ 30¾
New-York Central Sinking Fund	85	@ —
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d Mort	71½	@ 71
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. Bonds convert.	49	@ —
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 2d Mortg	92½	@ —

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 25.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened with a good demand, stimulated by the favorable accounts from India, and a slight advance was obtained in prices of American descriptions. The advices per *Africa*, on Monday, however, of continued large receipts, and augmented estimates of the crop, caused importers of American to offer more freely, and prices have receded to 1-16@⅛ below last Friday's quotations, Bowed and Mobiles being the most depressed. The week's business (five days only) has been 45,860 bales, including 3,300 for speculation, and 4,400 for export. The market closed on Thursday, the 23d, for the Christmas holidays, with sales of 8 000 bales, and a dull tone. The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling, 6 15 16d.; Fair Mobile, 7 3-16d.; Middling, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling, 6 11-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 322,700 bales, including 249,500 American. Some circulars say that the market is barely lower than last week, and, although an easier tone prevails, they do not reduce their quotations.

At Manchester the market continued firm, and producers are well engaged with orders for some time to come.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson Spence & Co., report that the general tone of the Corn trade continues steady. There has been no regular market since Tuesday last (21st) owing to the Holidays. Flour is neglected and nominal: Western 19s.@20s.: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.: Ohio, 21s.@24s. Wheat quiet, but former rates are fully maintained. Red Western 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.: White 6s.@6s. 3d. Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d. Corn slow and unchanged: Small sales of white at 31s.@32s. Mixed 26s.@27s. Yellow, 27s.@28s.

Breadstuffs—Beef dull and tending downward. Holders offer their stocks very freely. Pork difficult to sell at late rates. Bacon quiet; Irish a shade firmer. Lard quiet, but holders, under the advices from America, have generally withdrawn their stocks. Small sales at 54s. 6d.@55s. Tallow quiet at late prices.

Produce.—The Brokers' and other Circulars report Ashes quiet at 29s. for Pots and 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. for Pearls. Sugars inactive but steady. Coffee in good demand at full rates. Rice very dull and unchanged; sales of Carolina at 17s.@18s. for old, and 20s. @21s. for good middling new. Tea inactive but very firm. Resin in good demand at a considerable advance on common, which is scarce and quoted at 4s. 5d.@4s. 10d. Medium and fine qualities neglected. Hides steady, with rather more inquiry; sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s. 9d., and Baltimore at 6s. 3d. Cod Oil selling at £31@£31 10s. Nothing doing in Seal. Linseed Oil in active request at 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 39s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report Wheat in small supply, and firm for English; Foreign unchanged. Iron quiet, at £6 10s. for rails, and £6 5s. for bars; Scotch Pig, 45s.@55s. Sugar quiet, but prices fully supported. Coffee—Prices well maintained. Rice in good request and firm; small sales of Carolina, at 20s. 6d. for fair white. Tea had been irregular, but closed firm at 11d. for common Congou. Spirits of Turpentine, 38s. 6d. Copper had advanced. Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.; best selected, £110 10s. Oils—Nothing doing in Fish; Linseed, 29s. 9d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[*For the week ending Dec. 21, inclusive.*]

Cotton opened buoyantly, and prices advanced 50c. @1f., but closed with a downward tendency—prices being barely supported; New-Orleans *très ordinaire* is called 104f.; sales of the week 11,000 bales; stock on hand, 108,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Ashes continued flat; New-York Pots, 45f. Coffee firm and more active. Oils stiffer, but inanimate; Whale held higher. Rice dull. Sugar quiet, stock being exhausted. Tallow and Lard quiet. Whalebone firm, but nothing doing.

The Woman's Hospital Association.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION—REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—SPEECHES BY DR. FRANCIS, HON E. C. BENEDICT, AND THE REV. DR. ADAMS.

The fourth anniversary of the organization of the Woman's Hospital Association, was celebrated on Saturday at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison Avenue. Quite a number of medical men, among whom were Drs. Horace Green and Batchelor were present, besides twenty-five or thirty ladies, who have taken a deep interest in the institution, and who have labored earnestly to secure its success.

Soon after 12 o'clock, Dr. J. W. Francis took the chair, and having declared the meeting organized, invited the Rev. Dr. Bangs to offer prayer.

Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, then read the Treasurer's report. Since Jan. 9, 1858, $7,148,63 have been received. All but $16 19 of this sum has been expended.

From the Secretary's Report, a very well-written document, which Mrs. Hoffman also read, it appearing that 122 patients have been received into the Hospital during the year; of this number 58 have been discharged after having been entirely cured; 28 have been permanently relieved; one has been pronounced incurable, and 35 are still under treatment. The grant recently made by the Common Council of a lot 400x200 feet in the upper part of the City is referred to. Plans for a building capable of accommodating 200 beds have been submitted to the Board of Governors; it is hoped that before the three years' lease of the buildings at present occupied by the Hospital has expired, more spacious accommodations will be provided. There is a good prospect of a fund of $50,000 coming into the Treasury of the Association. So long ago as 1798 a public meeting was held in this City, having in view the establishment of a fund to be appropriated to the foundation of a Lying-in-Hospital. $4,500 was realized, and since that time this sum has been accumulating, as there has been no institution which could appropriately claim it. It is hoped that it may now be turned over to this association. Only $3,000 of the $10,000 granted by the Legislature is now on hand, $7,000 having been drawn for necessary expenses. In conclusion the report expressed thanks for liberal donations of medicine from Messrs. Penfold, Clay & Co., and to Philip J. Forbes, of No. 60 William-street, for a valuable medical work, said to be worth $100.

Dr. Francis, after the reading of the report was concluded, said that he had on former occasions unfolded the objects and aims for which the Association labored. Now it appeared under more favorable circumstances than ever before, and he still persisted in the confidence he had always felt in the ultimate success of the enterprise on which they were embarked. The reputation of the institution has spread through every part of our own country. It has extended even to Europe. Now, the Doctor said, he would prophecy that its fame would soon be increased tenfold. Those who opposed at first are some of them silent, and many others have become laudators of the mode of treatment which had here been put in practice. However lamentable may be the condition of the funds, however little the benevolence of the citizens may have displayed itself, the ladies may rest assured that their enterprise needs but to be known to attract to itself means more than sufficient to accomplish whatever they may desire. Many institutions, much more pretentious than this, have not accomplished one half as much good as this has. But we cannot long rest in obscurity, for every day remarks are being made that there is great good proceeding from these walls. Nothing has happened here that has proved disastrous. Medical gentlemen from London, Edinburg and Dublin, have come here and have seen that no false report has gone forth, and, what is more than all, that there is no freemasonry here—no secrets—but that everything is above-board. I hope, said Dr. F., that your success may be continued, and that in a short time you may see a beautiful building rising on the ground the corporation have granted, which will convince you that you have been engaged in a meritorious work. I might continue to speak of the generosity of the corporation—of that sum ($50,000) which has continued accumulating for so long a time, and which we hope is to fall into our hands, but I forbear, blessing you heartily in your enterprise, and wishing you God speed.

Hon. Erastus C. Benedict followed, and presented the deed of the corporation grant. By the persistent and untiring efforts of Aldermen McSpedon and Owen the bill had been pushed through that Board, Mr. Ottarson adopted it as his pet in the Board of Councilmen, and Mr. Valentine had taken care to see that when bills were read, this one should be at the top of the pile. Mr. Benedict also presented a receipted bill for $50, being the regular charge Mr. Busteed would have made for his services. The Registrar of Deeds also had remitted his fee. These facts, said Mr. Benedict, prove that the enterprise is everywhere looked on with favor, and it is right that it should be; for Central America, South America, Europe and even China furnish witnesses of the efficacy of the system here adopted. Beside all this, you may go down the Mississippi, and there is hardly a State that river pours through within the bounds of which there is not some sufferer who has here found relief. And now (addressing Dr. Francis) I think you will acknowledge that of all the occasions at which you ever presided—and they have been many—that the occasion of the inauguration of this institution was the proudest of your life.

Dr. Francis—It is the proudest of all. Mr. Benedict referred to Fairola, who lived 15 centuries ago, and who founded the first hospital ever organized. He concluded with a few words of encouragement to the ladies to persevere. They have gifts peculiarly adapted to push such enterprises to a successful issue, and if they have not cash let them remember that there is something else needed beside that article, indispensable as it is. Energy and perseverance they have enough of, and with these traits they cannot fail.

The Rev. Dr. Adams made a few remarks. He congratulated Dr. Sims (the head and manager of the Institution) on the abundant success which had crowned his labors. In many a home where suffering had thrown a shadow for year after year, I do not doubt that there is gratitude and peacefulness and joy, and this should bring you (Dr. S.) happiness. Christ has put into words the noble sentiment that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and while those our Saviour healed were filled with happiness, was there not a sweeter, a more peaceful joy in his heart, when he thought of the relief he had brought to the suffering, to the blind, the halt, and the lame? Dr. Adams congratulated the ladies on the success which had met their labors and encouraged them to proceed.

After a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Burchard the meeting adjourned.

The Bishop designate of British Columbia (Dr. Hills) has resigned the incumbency of Great Yarmouth.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

American Inventions—Dentistry—Operations for Vaginal Fistula—The Green-Trousseau Controversy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

American ideas and American inventions continue to occupy the public attention in France. The application of electricity in the annihilation of pain during surgical operations is just now the exciting topic of the hospitals. This idea of employing electricity as a local anæsthetic agent is due, I believe, or at least is attributed here, to Dr. Francis, a dentist of Philadelphia.

At first, this idea was received at Paris with distrust, and a certain distinguished Professor of the Faculty, in making his first experiments at the Hospital Hotel Dieu, prefaced his operations with the remark that "this was an American invention, and the class must not have too much hope of its success!" And in effect the success was not very gratifying, but the operations were performed by a sort of charlatan, a *soi-distant* American dentist, whose manipulations did but small justice to the invention. Subsequent experiments, however, practiced by other and more skillful hands, demonstrated to the Faculty that in the extraction of teeth, not decayed beyond a certain point, the annihilation of pain was complete, and this discovery has passed into the art of the dentist, as a useful and indispensable agent. Every dentist in the city has adjusted or is adjusting a battery to his operating chair.

But the experiments did not stop at the extraction of teeth. Limbs were amputated, tumors removed, painful incisions made, under the influence of this agent. The first experiments of this kind were entirely without effect. But, as in the case of the extraction of teeth, the operations were awkwardly performed. Thus M. Velpeau, in a resection of the arm, applied one pole of the battery to the cutting instrument, and the other to the opposite arm of the patient, thus passing the whole current of electricity through the patient's body, producing a double suffering. Subsequent experiments were more successfully performed, but good results seem more difficult of attainment in these operations than in the extraction of teeth, and there is a probability that they will be abandoned for a return to general anæsthesia. M. Marjolin, however, of the Hospital St. Eugenie, who has been most successful both in the extraction of teeth and the performance of surgical operations, is continuing his experiments in the latter class of operations, and he maintains that, as a local anæsthetic, electricity is susceptible of a useful application.

Dr. Bozeman, of Montgomery, Ala., the inventor of a valuable improvement upon Dr. Sims' operation for recto-vaginal and vesico-vaginal fistulas, lately arrived in this country, and has performed his operation here twice—once on the *cadaver*, in presence of M. Nelaton, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital of the Faculty, and subsequently in presence of Messrs. Nelaton, Robert, Verneuil, and an immense audience of surgeons and students, in the large amphitheatre of the Hotel Dieu, on a patient in the service of M. Robert. M. Robert had twice operated on his patient, and totally failed. To the astonishment of the French professors, Dr. Bozeman's operation succeeded. The operation has created a veritable enthusiasm in the minds of those who saw it, and M. Nelaton at once charged himself with the duty of reading a detailed report on the subject before the Imperial Academy of Medicine, and he, as well as Professors Roberts and Verneuil, has declared it the only rational operation for the very difficult and terrible accident it is destined to remedy. No longer ago than Saturday, M. Verneuil delivered a lecture on the subject before his class, at the *Ecole Pratique*, and extolled the operation as one of the most important modifications lately introduced into surgery. After the discussion which will soon take place at the Academy on the subject, the operation will no doubt be generally adopted. The young Alabama surgeon before arriving in France, had already performed his operation four times in the hospitals of England and Scotland, once in the service of Mr. Erichson, at London, once in the service of Mr. Baker Brown, also at London, once for Mr. Simpson at Edinburg, and once for Mr. Buchanan, at Glasgow. All these gentlemen adopted his operation at once, and have since practised it, Mr. Simpson insisting upon a modification, however, (which he always does,) of using iron instead of silver sutures. The modification in this case is certainly not a happy one; nevertheless he had operated twice since in this way with success. I ought to add that the case of instruments used by Dr. Bozeman, and manufactured by Mr. Tiemann, of New-York, were not only much admired for their originality and ingeniousness, but for the very clever workmanship displayed in their manufacture. M. Charriere, the well-known Paris instrument maker, is now making cases precisely similar for the French surgeons whose names are mentioned above. Dr. Bozeman went home in the last trip of the *Persia*.

But this is not all. We have still another triumph before the French School of Medicine, which naturally finds its place here. You will recollect that two years ago in this place I gave an extract from a speech of M. Trousseau, the distinguished Professor of Clinical Medicine to the Faculty of Paris, in which he declared that the assertion of Dr. Horace Green, of New-York, that he had introduced into the larynx a sponge probang for the purpose of cauterizing that organ, was an error and an illusion, and that neither Dr. Green nor any other man had ever performed that operation on the living subject, nor probably ever would. I am now happy to announce in justification of Dr. Green and in honor of American science, that Dr. Trousseau not only loudly proclaims the contrary, but has become himself an operator. You will naturally ask, what has wrought this great change in the mind of the distinguished doctor of Hotel Dieu? I cannot enter into all the details here, but the position of M. Trousseau will be understood when I inform you that the Academy of Medicine has been occupied for the last five sittings on the subject of the direct application of medicinal substances to the mucous membrane of the larynx in the treatment of croup, after methods discovered by two prominent medical men of this city, Messrs. Loiseau and Bouchut, and that it is the noise made over these names which has brought M. Trousseau to the admission in regard to Dr. Green. M. Trousseau has made his reputation on diseases of the larynx, and he is naturally ambitious to retain the foremost place in that specialty. M. Loiseau invented a method, quite different from that of Dr. Green, it is true, to reach the mucous membrane of the larynx with medicinal substances; while M. Bouchut invented a tube which he inserts into the opening of the larynx to allow the child to breathe, where otherwise it would suffocate. Through this tube also medicinal substances are passed. These gentlemen, totally unacquainted with the practice and the published work of Dr. Green, claimed to be the first to demonstrate the practicability of attacking directly the mucous membrane of the larynx, and then M. Trousseau cried out in the open Academy of Medicine, "No, gentlemen! it was neither you nor I who first demonstrated this practice! It was Dr. Horace Green of New-York, who demonstrated it twenty years ago!" Professional jealousy brought out the truth.

M. Trousseau is now cauterizing the larynx himself, after M. Loiseau's method—that is to say, through a canula which is introduced into the larynx alongside the index finger which has first been placed there, and which is protected from the child's teeth by means of a metal sheath which covers and protects the whole of the third phalanx of the finger.

MALAKOFF.

In the *Literary Magnet* for January, 1826, are some anecdotes of Burns, by Miss Spence, in which it is said that at one of Burns' convivial dinners he was requested to say grace, when he gave the following *impromptu*:

"O Lord, we do Thee humbly thank
For that we little merit—
Now Jean may tak' the flesh away,
And Will bring in the spirit."

ARIZONA AND SONORA.....No. III.

Geological Features—Copper Mines—Tenajas—Eastern Portion of the Territory—Agricultural Lands and Ranches—Titles.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

That portion of territory proposed to be included within the limits of Arizona north of the Gila and west of the 111th parallel of North latitude is, like the country south of the Gila, of which mention has been made, a dreary waste of deserts and mountains, and entirely destitute of water. The eastern part of Arizona, comprising nearly one-half the entire Territory, may therefore be considered wholly unavailable for agricultural purposes, except, perhaps, some small sections on the River Gila.

The geological features of the country are very interesting. The manifestations of volcanic action exceed anything I have seen west of the Rio Grande. There is such a universal jumble of primary, secondary and tertiary as to controvert many conceded opinions, and scientific men are even puzzled to maintain some of the well-settled principles of geology, especially in the relation it bears to mines.

No silver mines have as yet been found in this portion of Arizona. The prevailing mineral is copper, which is found in trap and conglomerate—a surrounding not considered favorable for regular veins. There are also in certain districts the strongest indications of gold. Some sixty miles from Sonoita, in the centre of the desert, there is known to be quartz of exceeding richness, but the want of water has sternly quelled even the idea of working it. Placer gold, to a moderate extent, is obtained near this locality by the Papago Indians. No water is used in obtaining the gold. They use the *batea*, a shallow, wooden bowl, about the circumference of a common milk pan, and *blow* the dirt from the gold. The water for camp purposes is brought by women from water-holes six miles distant, they making one trip per day. These holes are filled by showers, and only afford a small number of Indians a supply for a few weeks. These Indian women carry the water in *ollas*, (pronounced oyas,) a globular earthen vessel, holding about five gallons, on their heads. Their appearance is very much like the representations we have of Rebecca of old.

I cannot leave this portion of the country without referring to the *tenajas* or tanks, which are found in the mountains of this volcanic district, and upon which those who traverse these dreary wilds are mainly dependent for water. In the universal upheaving and rending of rocks and mountains, natural reservoirs are formed, capable in some instances of holding thousands of gallons. In the season of showers they are filled, and, when full, afford the weary and thirsty traveler refreshment indescribably grateful. As the hot and dry season advances the water evaporates, and deteriorates in quality until it becomes thick and filthy, so much so as to be excessively repulsive even to a famishing stomach.

The two principal routes from Sonora to California are supplied with water from these sources, and when they fail, the journey cannot be made except at great hazard, there being one stretch of one hundred and twenty miles without water. It is the peculiar locality of these tanks that renders them interesting. They are usually found near the base of mountain gorges, where the rocks on every side are piled one above the other to the region of clouds, in the wildest confusion, giving the imagination full scope in discerning the outline of domes, turrets, castles, colossal statuary and all sorts of monsters. When all nature is at rest, the power of Silence in these mountain recesses is awfully impressive, and at twilight the unearthly grandeur of the scene is such as to affect the hardest natures. I never saw a merry evening camp at the *tenajas*.

Desert country as it is, there is considerable interest attached to it. But it requires the whip-cord sinews and power of endurance of a Bedouin Arab to find it and enjoy it. Passing east, just beyond the 111th parallel, and to the centre of the Territory below the Gila, and which I will call Southern Arizona, we come to the region of silver mines and several quite limited agricultural districts. In all this portion of the Territory lying east of Tucson, three hundred miles in extent, there is not a settlement of any description whatsoever, except the town of Mesilla on the Rio Grande, and such mail stations as the Overland Mail Company may have established on their route. There are no streams of water except the San Pedro and the Mimbres, and the valleys of these streams are not to any great extent adapted to agriculture.

John R. Bartlett, Esq., United States Boundary Commissioner, in his narrative, speaks of the Rio Mimbres as follows:

"*April* 30.—We pitched our tents beneath a grove of cottonwoods, at a short distance from the river, when all hastened to taste its waters and plunge into its cool depths. Great was our disappointment, after the anticipations we had indulged in, at finding nothing but a diminutive stream from ten to twenty feet in width, and in some places even less, which, east of the Mississippi, would hardly be designated with the name of 'creek.' Nevertheless, it was welcomed by us as heartily as the Ohio or Hudson would be by travelers in more favorable regions, for it answered all our wants. Its water was soft and delightful to the taste, surpassing that of the Rio Grande. This stream has never been traced to either of its terminations. It rises in the mountains northeast of the Copper Mines, and when full, empties into Lake Guzman, about 130 miles to the south, but for several months in the year it exists only in pools, or dries up entirely on reaching the plains. When the surveying party crossed it, six weeks later, about fifteen miles lower down, they found it entirely dry. Another feature which is common to other streams in Mexico was noticed in the Mimbres, viz.: Its sudden disappearance or sinking into the desert, and its reappearance some distance beyond."

Respecting the San Pedro, Mr. Bartlett says:

"*Sept.* 8.—We looked in vain for a line of trees, or of luxurious vegetation, to mark the course of the San Pedro, and began to fear we might still have another mountain ridge and another plain to cross before reaching it, when suddenly we found ourselves upon its banks. The stream, which resembled the Pecos in appearance, though much smaller, was about twenty feet across, about two feet deep, and quite rapid. The water, though muddy, was pleasant to the taste.

Sept. 9.—The valley of the San Pedro River near our camp was anything but luxuriant. It consists of a loam, which, if irrigated, might be productive; but as its banks are not less than eight or ten feet high, irrigation is impracticable, except by digging a canal a very long distance."

Mr. Bartlett's description of that portion of Arizona through which he passed, is more full and correct than anything I have seen published.

There are some very desirable localities on the San Pedro, more particularly for cattle ranches; but the extent of this stream and its agricultural lands, like all the West, has been immensely overrated.

It must be borne in mind that not a foot of ground throughout all this region of country can be cultivated except by irrigation; consequently nothing but valley lands, properly located and arranged, can be made available.

The fact Mr. Bartlett mentions respecting the sudden disappearance and reappearance of the Rio Mimbres, appertains to every river in Arizona and Sonora, and they may be called *intermittents*. Some seasons the Gila disappears entirely at the Pima villages. When water is most needed for cultivation, it is the scarcest, and though there is *land* enough, the *water* is wanting, and until the heavens vouchsafe a more regular and abundant supply, the agricultural capacity of Southern Arizona—the Mesilla, San Pedro, Santa Cruz and Gila Vallies, with all the old ranches, San Bernardino, Babacomori, Las Nogales, Aribaca and Sopori,—may be considered about equal to two average corn or wheat growing counties in Ohio or Indiana.

For purposes of stock-raising, the above-mentioned vallies and ranches afford good facilities. In this respect, Arizona may be considered much superior to New Mexico, and when the Apache Indians allow the country to be settled, the raising of cattle, horses and sheep will be extensive and productive.

The desert features of the western portion of Arizona are somewhat modified in the more eastern part, between Tucson and the Rio Grande. There are less of the cacti family to be found, and a greater abundance of grass, fewer *tenajas* and more springs.

The silver-mines of this region are certain to prove of immense value—to form, in fact, the chief resource of this Territory—and when these mines are populated, it is very evident that agricultural lands and cattle-ranches will be very valuable.

Titles to these old ranches are generally clear and well-defined; but it is said there is a manufactory down in Sonora that occasionally turns out a spurious article. I am inclined to believe this is not the case, certainly to any great extent. Still, it is well for parties investing to be wary.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Signora Mario's Lectures—A Defence of Piedmont.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When a lady, however patriotic in feeling or romantic in sentiment, undertakes to cross the ocean with a view to explain to Americans the sufferings and wrongs of Italy, it would be well for her to consider that, although thousands of miles separate the New from the Old World, steam has reduced this distance to a mere trip, and facilitated the intercourse of Italians and Americans. While I sincerely agree with Mme. Mario in the opinion that Italy deserves the sympathy of the civilized world, I must protest most emphatically against any such vituperations against Piedmont and its ruler as those she saw fit to utter last night. It sounds well to hear her express the sentiments: "I have sworn an oath to tell the sufferings of these patriots to this free people, and their orphan children call upon me still more solemnly to discharge this duty faithfully;" and "for much of this suffering Piedmont is responsible," &c. But, with all due respect to the lady, this is mere twaddle. If spoken in a parlor, it would be very entertaining; but, when given to the public at large in a public lecture, and reported by the daily press, I, as an ex-officer in the Piedmont Army, though not an Italian, protest, hereby, against any such calumnies being uttered against Piedmont and her ruler. A few facts will suffice to explain the truth; and, as facts are stubborn, they are often unanswerable.

When Piedmont declared war against Austria, in 1848, she had over 75,000,000 francs in her Treasury; at the end of the war she was over 100,000,000 francs in debt. Signora Mario will not dispute the fact, that with the exception of Piedmont and a few Tuscans, none battled against Austria during that struggle. At the disastrous termination of that war, Charles Albert abdicated and soon died of grief. His son, the present King, Victor Emanuel, not only sustained the free institutions granted by his predecessor, but added new ones. Exiles from all parts of Italy streamed into Piedmont. They were, at first, protected; but when, by vile language and slanders against the present ruler and his Government, some of them were obliged to quit Piedmont, at the request even of other Governments, Signora Mario feels called upon to say that the free institutions of Piedmont are a mockery, and that these patriots were sent, together with vile criminals, to this country. I leave it to the good sense of the public to judge with what fairness Signora Mario has undertaken to explain the sufferings of Italy; and I am sorry that that lady, with due respect to her intellect, should have so much mistaken the intelligence of Americans as to persuade herself, for one moment, that such illusions would be taken by them for truth. I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours respectfully,
AN EX-OFFICER OF THE PIEDMONT ARMY.

The Pay of Lieutenants in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Naval Committee, during the last session of Congress, it has been said, agreed upon a bill for the increase of the pay of the officers of the Navy, giving to all, Lieutenants excepted, an addition of twenty-five per centum upon their sea pay; to Lieutenants, two per centum upon sea pay for their whole service, "provided the whole amount per annum shall not exceed, when at sea, $2,250." The bill is a fair one, and receives (or at the time received) the hearty approbation of all grades. Lieutenants have been and are the most notoriously ill-paid branch of the service. The argument that they have higher pay in prospective, is simply ridiculous; the prospect is so far in the "dim distance," that few see it without spectacles. The four Lieutenants now at the head of their grade, have been nearly thirty-one years in the Navy; have been eighteen years Lieutenants, and are at least forty-five years of age. The "restorations," by augmenting the list of Captains and Commanders, will retard their promotion, at the lowest estimate, six years. It is possible they may arrive at the dignity of the commander of a third-class sloop at the age of fifty-one.

They will have been Lieutenants twenty-four years! The average length of service before promotion to Commander will be found to be about thirty-six to thirty-eight years. Married Lieutenants, when at sea, have two mess bills to pay—their own and that of their families at home. Of the three hundred and thirty-odd Lieutenants on the list, about two hundred and thirty are married and have families—have wives to provide for, children to clothe and educate. Now the peculiar idiosyncracy of the young Lieutenant—an idiosyncracy nearly allied to a mild sort of very pleasant and not-to-be-deprecated-except-by-the-veteran-man-of-the-world insanity—is his desire to get married to the very prettiest and very poorest young lady of his acquaintance, a decision he very generally succeeds in bringing to a successful issue. The natural consequences follow: there is another issue, and another, and another, until the necessity of providing education and bread, mental and material pabulum for his "issue," becomes a subject of the gravest importance to him. He finds that (if dependent upon his pay) he cannot do it; he cannot respectably support his family, purchase and keep up two wardrobes—civil and military, the latter absurdly expensive—pay his mess bill afloat and his family's ashore, contribute his proportion for entertaining on foreign stations—entertaining necessary for the credit of the ship, necessary to sustain the reputation of his countrymen for courtesy and hospitality—entertaining which only entails extra work upon him, which he does not enjoy, (I am writing of married men,) which takes exactly its cost from the actual comforts of his family. There is no more truly economical man than the honorable Navy officer; there is no nobler specimen of womanhood than his economical wife; they have long had their shoulders to the wheel. Will not some Senatorial Jupiter assist them out of the slough of despond? The two per cent. addition to Lieutenants makes a discrimination between the youngster of nine years standing and the old "sea-dog" of fifteen, twenty, and thirty-six years service. It is proper this difference should exist. The junior Lieutenant of a brig should not receive the same amount of pay as the staid "executive" of a sixty-gun frigate.

Let the (comparatively) young man work as his seniors have done, and honestly, and by long service earn an increase of pay. *He is sure to do it*, for the young men are the hardest worked, as they should be. Under the two per cent. system he will have something at least to look forward to; not promotion, for that is not to be dreamed of, but a gradual and steady increase of comforts for a family, gradually but steadily increasing. Let the old Lieutenant, who has outlived hope, be made more comfortable in his age. Be assured he will do better service to his country if the "carking cares" of poverty be eliminated from the many other cares which beset him.

To the honorable members from the West it may be well to say that Lieutenants, from the nature of their duties, are obliged to live on the seaboard, in cities (or near them) where naval stations exist. Many would gladly make their homes in the great West, where their expenses would be half as great as they necessarily are in the neighborhood of a seaport, but working officers can know no *home*, (and all grades from Captain to Clerk will agree that Lieutenants are working men,) can have no place of permanent rest, subject as they are at (literally) a day's warning to orders to proceed to the "uttermost parts of the earth." The pay of almost all officers under Government has been increased within the last few years, and properly so. What in 1835 was a most liberal provision is now a bare, a very bare sustenance. Lieutenants ask not for an increase of pay to enable them to live *luxuriously*: they ask it, it may almost be said, to enable them and their families to live at all!

PIKE.

A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is 180,357,—a figure at which this petrified or stereotyped city has remained for the last two hundred and fifty years, without any symptom of that progressive development which has enlarged, enriched, and enlightened every other European capital. In the muster-roll there are 34 bishops, 1.331 secular priests, 2 404 monks, 1,872 friars, 2,700 nuns, and 850 seminary students. Last year the figure was 179.952, but the slight increase is made up by counting this year 854 "heretics, Turks, infidels, and Jews," who are permitted to live outside the Ghetto, and were never included before in the census. There is no mention of what the Ghetto itself holds, but it is supposed to lodge about 5,000 children of Israel.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

Reply to the Protest of Cangemi's Counsel Against his Trial and Conviction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The document published in the Times of Thursday, from Mr. Ashmead, the counsel for Cangemi, is as remarkable for the unsoundness of its legal positions as for the peculiarity of the circumstances under which it makes its appearance. The paper itself having been promptly and properly rejected when offered at General Term, and the so-called pleas in bar, which the document endeavors to galvanize into respectability, having shared a like fate, the publication must be regarded in the light of an *appeal downwards*—an appeal from the Supreme Court to the newspapers!

Without taking time to comment on a performance so extraordinary and *unprecedented*, especially when it proceeds from a gentleman who claims to rely on *precedent* to sustain him, I only ask a brief space in your columns to show that the complaint of the learned gentleman is as destitute of any real foundation as the offered pleas were without merit.

The whole gist of the counselor's protest seems to be that Judge Ingraham had no right to reject those pleas when offered at the Circuit. The claim is gravely made by a member of the American Bar that the Judge was bound without inquiry to receive those pleas, and thereby sanction the delays which must necessarily have followed, and that his refusal to receive them was a usurpation of power. To those who know the learning and caution which eminently characterize the conduct of the learned Judge who presided on Cangemi's trial, it will be wholly unnecessary to vindicate his conduct against any assault that may proceed from the counsel of a convicted felon for decisions made adverse to his client. That the decision of Judge Ingraham, in refusing to receive the pleas in bar, was legal and correct, is a proposition capable of being clearly established, both upon principle and authority.

After a plea of "not guilty" had been interposed, and an issue had thereby been formed, the indictment was removed by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court, and the General Term had ordered the case to be tried at the Circuit Court. It is because the counsel for the prisoner seem entirely to ignore or overlook this fact, and because they confound the practice in such a case with that which belonged to a case pending in the Court of original jurisdiction, that they have fallen into the error of supposing that they had an absolute right at the Circuit to present a new plea, and thus entirely change the nature of the issue to be tried.

A brief reference to the statute and some authorities in this State will show the correctness of Judge Ingraham's decision, and the radical errors of Mr. Ashmead's protest. It must be borne in mind that the matters set up in the pleas arose prior to the last General Term immediately preceding the Circuit; that at such General Term the prisoner and his counsel were present, and offered no pleas to the Court—and that upon their suggestion the order of the Court, sending the case down to the next Circuit for trial stated that the counsel for the prisoner neither assented nor objected to such order. It must also be borne in mind that pursuant to such order a panel of 1,000 extra jurors had been summoned, and the People had prepared for trial, and that when the pleas were offered the District-Attorney had moved the case for trial.

Mr. Ashmead's protest assumes most erroneously that at the Circuit the prisoner could, as a matter of right, frame a new issue. On the contrary the statute which provides for the removal of an indictment by *certiorari* before trial or judgment is clear and explicit, and evidently escaped the attention of the gentleman. Its language is as follows:

"Every indictment so removed shall be carried down for trial at the proper Circuit Court by the District Attorney of the county in which the same was found, in the same manner in all respects *as issues joined in the Supreme Court in civil cases, and the same proceedings so far as they shall be applicable shall be had therein.*"—[2 R. S., p. 916, 4th ed., sec. 88.]

To ascertain the practice, then, when the case comes on for trial at the Circuit, it is only necessary to ascertain what proceedings would take place in civil cases; for the Court was bound by the mandate of the statute to follow that course so far as the same should be applicable.

Any matter of defence arising after the interposition of the plea of Not Guilty, would be called a plea *puis darrein* continuance, and the practice in this State on such pleas was entirely familiar to Judge Ingraham, and probably would have been to Mr. Ashmead if his practice at the bar had been in New-York instead of Pennsylvania. His attention is directed to the following authorities, which he will find reported not in England or in Pennsylvania, but in New-York:

"A plea *puis darrein* continuance when pleaded at the Circuit cannot be answered there, either by replication or demurrer; *but must be returned into the Supreme Court and answered there.*"—Beekman *vs.* Peck, 5th Hill, 514; Graham's Practice, 2d ed,; *Puis Darrein*, and numerous cases there cited.

To have received the plea at the Circuit and to have allowed either a demurrer or replication to be interposed and disposed of at the Circuit would have been a mistrial, and would necessarily have resulted in setting aside the verdict and a new trial. In utter defiance of these authorities, Mr. Ashmead stubbornly insisted at the Circuit that his plea in bar should be received and tried instanter!

It being clear, then, that the effect of receiving the pleas would have been to throw the case over the Circuit and to send it to the General Term, the question recurs, Is it true that a prisoner charged with a capital offence has only to offer a plea in bar at the Circuit and thereby throw the case over the Term? and that a Judge at the Circuit has no discretion on such plea being offered either to receive or reject it? If such is the rule, why may not the whole range of pleas in bar be ransacked, and at each succeeding Circuit a new plea in bar be again offered, and the case again thrown over, and the trial in this way be postponed during the period of a man's natural life? Such certainly is the logical and necessary result of Mr. Ashmead's legal positions. This matter again is disposed of by New-York authorities:

"The plea should be pleaded on the first day of the *Term next after the matter of it arose*, unless there be a Circuit in the meantime. When it comes in due time, it is a matter of right and cannot be rejected. *If not pleaded in time, the plaintiff or judge may refuse to receive it.*" (Sandford *vs.* Sinclair, 3 Denio, 269.)

Again:

"Whether the plea will be received if a Term has intervened since the happening of the matter of it *is in the discretion of the Court.*" (9 I. R., 255, Morgan and Smith *vs.* Dyer; 10 I. R., 161, Morgan and Smith *vs.* Dyer; 2 I. R., 294, Merchants' Bank *vs.* Moore; 19 W. R., 639, Tuffs *vs.* Gibbons.)

These cases are entirely conclusive to show that the judge at the Circuit is not the mere automaton Mr. Ashmead's protest would make him, and that he had a right to reject the pleas. On well-settled legal principles, a matter resting in discretion is not reviewable in the Superior Court, and this may possibly account for the novel attempt to review it through the columns of the Times.

The pleas in bar offered at the Circuit were not sworn to, nor were they verified in any way; and for this reason alone it was the duty of the judge to reject it.

"A Judge of the Circuit *should always* reject a plea *puis darrien*, unless it is in some way verified. (West *vs.* Stanley, 1 Hill's Reports, 69.")

Indeed, if these pleas had been offered in a Court of original jurisdiction, in which the indictment was found, they would not have been received in any Court in the civilized world. They undertook to set up a former trial, and the facts contained in the pleas could be proved only by record evidence, and hence record evidence must be produced when such a plea is offered. In this respect, and for good reasons, such pleas stand upon peculiar grounds. The rule on this subject is thus laid down:

"It is incumbent on the defendant to produce and vouch, or refer to the record on which he relies, because, although in civil actions it is not brought forward until after a replication of *nul tiel* record, it is otherwise in criminal *proceedings, where the danger of delay is greater, and the temptation to temporize more powerful.*" (Wharton's Criminal Law, p. 201 and 202.) "Such plea which does not vouch the record *should be rejected on motion. The public prosecutor ought not to be required either to plead or demur to it.*" (Id.)

These pleas were several of them pleas of a former conviction, while they omitted the natural averment to be found in all approved forms of such pleas, that "such conviction had never been reversed, but still remained in force."

Again, they all set up the fact that the withdrawal of the juror was with the consent of the prisoner and the counsel for the prosecution, and also with the consent of the Court. The references contained in the editorial article of the Times are abundant to show that such a plea, if received, would have been wholly unavailing for the prisoner.

What a fearful peril did the counsel for the prisoner assume for their client in offering such pleas. If they had been received and referred to the General Term, and an issue of fact upon them had been there formed to be sent down to the next Circuit for trial, and the prisoner had been defeated upon them, according to the well-settled rule of practice judgment final would have been pronounced against him without a trial upon the merits!

"A plea *puis darrien* in continuance is a waiver of all former pleas." (10 W. R. 675, Kimball *vs.* Huntington; 14 W. R. 161, Culver *vs.* Barney.)

Among the various reasons assigned at the Circuit why the plea should not have been received, was one that it might subject the prisoner to the punishment of death without a trial on the merits, while it was apparent it could not benefit him. It is unusual for the Court to receive a plea of Guilty in a capital case, and elementary writers advise that such plea should not be received. In this case it was quite competent for the Court to protect the prisoner from the fearful consequences of receiving pleas offered by his counsel that were equivalent to pleas of Guilty! That they were without even colorable grounds was proved by the prosecution, which did not rely alone on the absence of a record voucher on the part of the prisoner's counsel, but produced and exhibited to the Court the whole record of the former trials with the remittitur from the Court of Appeals, showing a reversal of the former conviction and a mandate for a new trial attached.

The truth is, that the pleas were most ungracious and extraordinary. They sought to screen the prisoner from punishment entirely in consequence of a proceeding which he asked for, and which he and his counsel agreed to in a written stipulation made in the presence of the Court. Comment on such a performance seems superfluous. The Court of Appeals allowed the counsel to repudiate their solemn stipulation, and granted to their client a new trial. Any attempt to derive still further advantages from a proceeding which was had at the request of Mr. Ashmead, and upon a stipulation containing Mr. Ashmead's name, was an attempt which, for the honor of the profession, it is to be regretted was not left to other hands than those of Mr. Ashmead.

If, however, Mr. Ashmead was anxious to screen his client from a trial and punishment by means of a proceeding which he solicited, and which he then supposed was for the benefit of his client—a proceeding which the Court and counsel for the prosecution sanctioned on the faith of Mr. Ashmead's stipulation and that of the prisoner, it was the business of Mr Ashmead not to allow the time to slip by when his pleas, based on such an extraordinary state of facts, could legally be offered and received. That time, we have shown, was at the General Term. In civil cases it is a familiar rule that he who insists upon strict practice from others, must himself see to it that he keeps up an unbroken line of strict practice on his own part.

I have already been induced to say more than I intended. My apology is that it is done in defence of a righteous and legal act of an able and upright Judge, most unjustly assailed.

NEW-YORK.

Railroad Management—Suggestions as to the Best Modes of Promoting Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the several communications in your columns upon railroad management and reform; and, as a stockholder, I am pleased that the subject is receiving so much attention.

Involving, as it does, an investment of more than *a thousand millions of dollars* in the United States alone, there are few, if any, financial questions more deserving the serious consideration of the public.

The present depressed condition of those securities is, by unanimous consent, attributed either to imbecility, dishonesty, or carelessness in the management of railroad corporations: but there is not so much unanimity in regard to the best remedy for the evil.

Some call for more skill on the part of engineers and superintendents; some for more personal care and attention from the officers and managers; and others for more of that *old-fashioned, stern integrity*, the lack of which is believed to be the source and cause of the two former, and nearly all the other evils connected with the subject.

But the principal difficulty, and the most effectual remedy, appear to have been generally overlooked. I allude to the want of personal interest and action, and the careful supervision of *stockholders themselves*. So long as they submit their interests to the uncontrolled (and apparently uncared-for) management of irresponsible officers and managers, so long may they expect a total sacrifice of their interests. Conflicting interests, if unchecked, will be sure to defeat honest management; and cousins and other incompetent relatives, and other friends, will as surely displace skillful engineers and superintendents, and honest and faithful sub-officers and agents. Such is poor human nature.

Hence the most effectual, if not the *only* remedy, is to be found, as above indicated, in the constant watchful care and supervision of the stockholders themselves—the same care and supervision which all shrewd business men give to their other financial matters, whether private or associate.

This, it is acknowledged, is a somewhat difficult and delicate measure.

The fear of giving offence is at once excited, and becomes a barrier to such necessary surveillance; but is such a conclusion wise? Will honest, well-meaning men shrink from, or object to, any such scrutiny? Would not and should not such objection furnish the strongest proof of the necessity for such supervision?

"But," it has been asked, "how is this desirable object to be obtained?" In response to this inquiry, and to initiate the remedy suggested, the accompanying code of by-laws and regulations has been compiled. Although acknowledged to be quite imperfect and susceptible of many improvements, it will furnish an ample remedy for all the prominent existing evils in Railroad management.

The provisions for retaining the appointment of the prominent officers in the hands of the stockholders and thereby securing their independency of action for quarterly and special meetings of stockholders, thereby securing a better means of becoming personally acquainted with the officers and the current affairs of the Company; the opportunity to personally inspect the books and accounts of the Company; the limitation of the power to issue stock or bonds, to lease branch roads and make other doubtful and embarrassing contracts; and the restriction from office of those who, from their conflicting interests, could not promote the welfare of the stockholders without a positive sacrifice of their own, are among the most important regulations proposed, and which every disinterested stockholder must approve. Should you have sufficient space, perhaps you could not occupy it in any way to interest and benefit so large and respectable a class of your patrons and readers. [The paper referred to is too long for publication in our columns.]

Should it be suggested that all charters do not furnish the necessary powers for the purpose, I reply, first, such legal authority could easily be obtained; and, secondly, the *moral* influence of such regulations—even without the legal power to enforce them all—might effect the desired object. What is your opinion?

REFORM.

The Location of Quarantine—A Suggestion

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With due respect to the State Officers and the Quarantine Commissioners, and their decision upon the new location for Quarantine, may I be permitted to suggest that it would have been well to examine the "Map of New-York Bay and Harbor and the Environs," by F. S. Hassler, Superintendent of the Survey of the Coast of the United States, before making their decision. They would then have seen that the line of fortifications in New-York harbor is incomplete between Sandy Hook and the Narrows. An enemy, arriving off the Hook, can pass in; and even if the fort on Sandy Hook were built, the range of shot would be three miles, which is rather a long shot. The width between the eastern part of Gedney's Channel (having 20 feet depth at low water) and the light-house on the Hook is full three miles. Now, while the Government survey for a Quarantine station was in progress, would it not have been judicious to recommend the reduction of the Palisades in sufficient quantity to form an *island* upon the western edge of the east bank, contiguous to the west end of the "Swash Channel," so that ships of an enemy could not select any anchorage in that locality which would be safe from the effects of shot fired from Sandy Hook, the Narrows, or any part of Staten Island? Certainly no shots could reach a fleet from the present location. The truth of this assertion may be found by a glance at the map.

The suitable base for a battery of a hundred guns, so located as to defend New-York, or at least to complete the line of fortifications below the Narrows, might cost $1,000,000 or $2,000,000. The Treasury Department could very well afford to pay twice that sum, in consideration of the importance of protecting our commercial interest, by the establishment of a good roadstead to receive ships arriving in an unhealthy condition.

The experiment of building up a five-acre lot on a lee shore may be as well tried for a year or two before giving up the present site. Then let Government build the proposed island, and erect thereupon all the necessary storehouses, magazines and officers' quarters. In times of peace the property may be loaned to the authorities of New-York. In time of war it would prove a potent means of defence.

X. Y. Z.

Shall Parties Continue to be Witnesses in their own Behalf.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statute was enacted by the Legislature of this State on the 13th of April, 1857, allowing parties to any action or proceeding, in the Courts, to be examined, under certain conditions, in their own behalf, the same as any other witnesses. These conditions were, that the adverse party or person in interest should be living; that he should not be the assignee, administrator, executor, or legal representative of a deceased person; and that a specific notice of such intended examination should be given, after which notice and examination the opposite party is entitled to testify. This law effected an important change in the practice of our Courts, and was regarded by many at the time of its passage, as a startling if not dangerous innovation, not a few of the older members of the legal profession predicting its speedy abrogation.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Johnson, a member of the Assembly, gave notice in that body, of a bill to repeal the law in question. There are reasons why, in my judgment, Mr. Johnson's bill should pass. The operation of the law which he proposes to repeal has been mainly a public scandal. Permitting parties to testify in their own causes, has led to an unprecedented amount of perjury. It has materially impaired confidence in the reliability of testimony and cast suspicion over the administration of justice. The extent to which reputable parties habitually contradict each other on the stand on matters where both have personal knowledge of the facts, presents a sad, and often disgusting spectacle. Almost invariably their testimony is in direct opposition, so that it is but too evident that one or the other is guilty of willful falsehood. Juries are thus left to balance probabilities and to consider which of the two they shall believe, unless indeed there is disinterested evidence in the case to throw light upon the clashing assertions of the parties, who, of all others, are most capable of telling the truth, provided only the disposition to do so existed.

The movement to which we refer will have the effect of calling to the subject the attention of lawyers and Judges. It is to be hoped that the legal profession may give the Legislature the benefit of their observation. Whether the law shall stand or fall is an important practical question.

VERAX.

"The Dangers and Defences of Our City."

FORTIFICATION AND ENGINEERING—VAUBAN AND LIEUT. MORTON—TRENCHES OPENED AGAINST THE LIEUTENANT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read and carefully considered the article published in your paper of this day's date, headed "The Dangers and Defences of our City," I feel called upon to say a few words in defence of an "antiquated European engineer," who seems to have fallen sadly under the displeasure or misapprehension of the writer of that article.

It is not my intention to follow the comparison which has been instituted in this article between the illustrious Vauban and "First-Lieutenant Morton, of the Military Engineers of the United States." The comparison is not one which either Mr. Morton or his friends could wisely court; and the fame of Vauban rests on too solid and wide a foundation, in military minds, to receive detriment from any association, however preposterous or absurd.

My object is merely to state that there is no such thing, and *can* be no such thing in existence, as an "American Art of Fortification and Engineering," distinct from and contradictory to that which has been established under the master-mind of Vauban in Europe. These sciences are exact and ascertained; the conditions of the problem may be infinitely varied, but the solution must at all times proceed on the same settled and invariable principles. It would be quite possible to devise an "American System of Geometry;" but on analysis, such a system must be found (wherever correct) a corollary or rehash, in some new and probably not better form, of truths established and recognized since the date of Euclid. Until First Lieutenant Morton can prove that stone and earth on this side of the Atlantic possess other properties than stone and earth in Europe, his whole "system" must be content to rest under the present judgment of military minds: to wit, "that what is true of it is not new, and that what is new is not true."

First-Lieutenant Morton does undoubtedly possess what may be called, in one sense, "individuality of character and independence." But he has never served a day in the field, nor ever drawn up a plan of a practical military work; nor ever, I believe, sat on any Board where such plans were discussed. His claim, therefore, to "individuality" and "independence," in a military point of view, must rest—it is to be supposed—on his "Introductory Letter," which displays those qualities in a very peculiar form.

There is one idea which Lieutenant Morton puts forward, and which your article commends, but in my judgment without any sufficing grounds, or rather without pausing to consider the nature of the labor suggested. I refer to the suggestion that models of our fortifications should be made, together with the topography of the ground within cannon range all round each work. What space would such a model—and there would be many score required—take up? What time would be consumed in making each? and what would be the expense?

Suppose a model on the scale of one-tenth of an inch to one foot, certainly none too large to show anything well; and take a radius of only two miles round the work to be defended. This will make the model occupy a circle of at least 176 feet diameter! It is not worth while to trouble you with an estimate of the time and expense which would be involved in such an undertaking. There is now a model at West Point, occupying about 12 by 14 feet, which occupied a very intelligent and expert mechanic one year in constructing, under the active and careful supervision of several experienced engineer officers. At the *Hotel des Invalides* in Paris, such models are to be found, occupying *miles*, it might be said, of space in the upper garrets. These are the accumulations of several hundred years of work, and while useful occasionally as maps of reference to military authorities and writers, they are of no practical value to military students. A few years ago there were employed there some ten or twelve artists, exclusively occupied with the business of making these models, and these were supervised in their labors by several officers of engineers, in addition to those who made the surveys and drawings. As pastime for the officers of a vast and idle army—such as that of France—this business of model-making is not without its advantages.

That First-Lieutenant Morton may have encountered some little "acrimonious feeling" for the "want of delicacy and want of modesty" displayed in his assault on what you are pleased to term military "old fogyism," is not a thing to be wondered at by any one at all conversant with the subjects of military science and the courtesy considered due between officers. He has selected a path for himself, and should have counted the thorns before setting out in pursuit of notoriety. There is a long and rather sad story connected with his "Report to the Board of Visitors of 1857," involving several statements not supported by fact, and the unjust substitution of one paper for another. This matter, however, is now in due process of investigation; and the result, I fear, will reflect no credit on the parties who were cognizant of, or made the instruments in, the perpetration of the "irregularity." But the time has not arrived yet to speak fully of this transaction in such terms as it deserves.

Very obediently yours,
AN ENGINEER.

Iron versus Railroads—Iron versus Ship building—Consequent Decrease as compared with British and Colonial Shipping—Tax on all Exports and Imports—A Remedy Suggested.

WESTERN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: When the manufacturers of iron are pressing their claims on the attention of Congress, I hear no effort on the part of those who are interested in having cheap iron. "Everybody's business" is the business of no one in particular, and the public loses its strength because it has concentrated action.

If the price of iron is raised, it presses upon all lines of railroad in this country, helping to throw trade upon Canadian routes, and to raise the price of all commodities carried to or from the interior of the country to the northern Atlantic coast. This advance in freight, however gradual it may be, injures the American producer in the markets of the world.

Worse than this is the pressure of such a tax upon shipping engaged in foreign trade, and consequently meeting with foreign competition. Under a removal of "protection," the shipping interest of England, although at present embarrassed, has been exceedingly prosperous, and has sprung into active competition with our own. Yet if there is anything of a material nature, of which an American may justly be proud, it is the "merchant navy" of his country. It is an exemplar of the United States in every country of the world, and together with the newspapers, furnishes the means by which our land is estimated abroad. We have few armed vessels, and our reputation and power are largely indebted to the character of our merchantmen.

Yet these vessels are called upon to contest with that race of people from whom chiefly we inherit whatever we possess in maritime characteristics. Their ships are built of untaxed materials, and we "protect" ours by taxation. The facilities of intercourse are so great that superiority of model is only a temporary advantage, and the ship-yards of New-York and Liverpool are like the rival work-shops of the same city. *Yet we are called upon to compete with the trade of the world—our antagonist carrying no taxes on his back, while we run our race in fetters.*

Is there nothing in the causes I have indicated to account for the sudden progress of our commercial, though, at present, friendly rival, especially in its vessels propelled by steam, and in the constructing of which the price of iron is an important consideration? If we cannot have iron free of duty for ship-building purposes, is it impossible to pass a law by which there might be a draw-back or return of duties paid upon all articles used in ship-building? I believe that between the renewed energy of Great Britain and the spirit and resources of her colonies, who do not tax ship-building materials as we do, our gradual decrease from former comparatively superior progress, will go on until we subside into the *withdrawal of all restrictions upon ship-building*.

Yours, very respectfully,
A BUFFALONIAN.

A new gun, says the London *Times*, invented by Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, has been satisfactorily tested at Shoeburyness, the projecting power of which completely distances that of any piece of ordnance hitherto known. At an elevation of thirty-three degrees it has sent a 32-pound shot a distance of 9,600 yards, or more than five miles. The same range has been attained by a nine-pounder weighing 16 cwt., of similar construction.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Dr. Gould Appeals to the Public.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

TO THE DONORS AND FRIENDS OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

A new phase in the affairs of the Institution has presented itself. On Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, a force of about fifteen men, acting under written directions from THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President of the Board of Trustees, but without any legal or judicial authority, presented themselves at the Observatory premises during my temporary absence, entered my dwelling-house, then occupied by my assistants and servants, and broke into the Observatory building. They declared that they had come to turn out the present occupants, that they should do so by whatever force might be found necessary, and should take the exclusive possession themselves. They remained in the house during the night, having a supply of liquor, and exercising the rule of brute force, and not law, over the premises. Mr. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY visited the marauders during the evening.

It is necessary that I should state the circumstances under which I took possession and have continued in occupation of the premises, in order that those interested in the Observatory and the public at large may understand the true character of this crowning act of lawlessness and violence on the part of Mr. OLCOTT; an act which, by taking the law into his own hands, and setting its authority, its courts, its ministers, and the public peace at defiance, fitly consummates a course of conduct unparalled I suppose on the records of civilized life. On the 19th of December, 1857, Mr. OLCOTT, acting with the authority and in behalf of the Trustees of the Observatory, submitted in writing to Professor BACHE, in behalf of the Scientific Council of the Observatory, a distinct and definite proposition, made to me orally on the day previous, regarding the possession and future administration of the Observatory for all scientific purposes.

This proposition was, that I should take up my residence in Albany with assistants to be appointed by Prof. BACHE or myself, "to take the entire charge of the Observatory," * * * "and under the Scientific Council to be responsible for the scientific character of the Institution." The Trustees would furnish means "for mounting the instruments, and furnishing the indispensible equipments," while my services and the services of my assistants were to be furnished gratuitously so long as the only tangible endowment fund, the gift of $50,000 from Mrs. DUDLEY, remained, as it then was and would be for some two years, unavailable for income.

When I add that since the sub-assistants I could bring with me were, as well as myself, employes of the U. S. Coast Survey, and since that service was to continue with unchanged duties at our new station in the Observatory, just as it had been performed at our previous station, in Cambridge, as our sole dependence for earning our subsistence—the time and services which we could bestow upon the proper work of the Observatory were perfectly understood to be such only as we could give without interfering with or interrupting our daily labor in the former employment. The whole proposition of Mr. OLCOTT will be intelligibly before the reader. This proposition, thus made *in writing*, was promptly accepted *in writing*, by Prof. BACHE, in behalf of the Scientific Council; it was as promptly accepted by me in person. It was accepted without modification or condition; and both parties proceeded immediately to act upon it.

Thus made in writing, and accepted in writing, as well as orally, this proposition of Mr. OLCOTT formed a compact. No more solemn, no more complete agreement was ever made between parties competent to contract. If anything more could possibly be needed to give it binding force and effect, it certainly received all needed sanction when the Board of Trustees, on Jan. 19, 1858, formally ratified the compact, by a resolution referring, in express terms, to Mr. OLCOTT's proposition as its only basis. It was under this compact that I took possession of the Observatory and premises, on Feb. 20, 1858; and under this that I have continued in possession, and in the faithful discharge of all my duties to the Institution, down to the present time.

Under this compact, I was in no sense an appointee, officer or servant of the Trustees. No such relation existed. I was neither hired by them nor paid by them; and by the express terms of the agreement they had no authority or control over me in the discharge of any undertaking to conduct the scientific operations of the Observatory. The buildings and instruments, and the grounds for all purposes within the scope of my understanding, passed absolutely from the possession of the Trustees to mine, for myself and the Scientific Council, with only such reasonable right of access and admission reserved to the Trustees as might be decessary for the proper performance of their appropriate and reserved duties, as general conservators and financial agents of the Observatory.

The compact, by the plainest terms and intent, (making the best disposition of the institution possible in its condition of embarrassed finances and utter want of adequate or available endowment,) passed over and transferred the scientific operations of the Observatory to the charge of those who were willing, and I may add competent, to take charge of it, without compensation for their services, and for the benefit of science alone. Of sheer necessity, as well as by the terms of the agreement, the Observatory premises were also transferred to them at the same time. I was to conduct the Institution, as the President Astronomer, accountable for the manner of conducting it to nobody except the Scientific Council. For this purpose full possession was given to me; a possession exclusive of all the world, not excepting the Trustees, to the full extent requisite for the complete performance of my undertaking and that of the Council, we being the persons to whom the Observatory had for this purpose been assigned.

Such was the compact under which my possession of the Observatory commenced and has been maintained. This is not my opinion alone, but that of the ablest legal counsel. And the doners and friends of the Observatory, and the public will hence be able to understand on what ground of legal right it is that I have stood to my part in the premises for the last six months in spite of the illegal and unwarrantable attempts then made by Mr. OLCOTT and his majority of trustees, without cause or color of justice to trample their own solemn compact under foot, and to treat me as if I had been merely their hired official or servant, and thus affect to dismiss me from their service. This is a point which I am told many of my friends and the public have not understood. They will, I trust understand it now and hereafter. But, while this presents the legal ground of my continued possession of the Observatory, it is due to myself to add the grounds of moral principle and obligation under which I have acted.

I have maintained possession under the same impulse which induced me originally to contribute gratuitous labor for more than two years, to the work of preparing the Dudley Observatory for scientific usefulness; and then to accept Mr. OLCOTT's proposition to take it into my keeping, give my time and services gratuitously, and contribute my money to the amount of several thousand dollars, to complete its preparations and conduct its operations. That impulse sprung from my love of the science to which my life is dedicated; from the belief that the Dudley Observatory was, in its success or downfall, to exercise an important influence over the progress of science in my native land; from my assured conviction that with its instruments containing advances over previous ones, the Observatory would be so prepared and so used as to mark an era in astronomical science; and finally, and chiefly from a strong sense of plighted obligation to the generous donors, whose gifts, in many of the most important instances, had been bestowed upon the faith and declaration that the Observatory would be under the full scientific control of the members of the Scientific Board.

But upon all this I do not dwell. The time has now come, when, without fault of mine, I am forced to abandon the Observatory to its fate. I have not been driven from my post by persecutions so groundless, so wicked and so brutal, that I do not believe their equal can be found in our times. I have awaited—amid steady, unremitted and successful astronomical labors—any legal action which Mr. OLCOTT and his supporters might see fit to institute, for testing the question of legal rights. No such proceeding has ever been instituted—although statements to the contrary have been published through the daily Press. Mr. OLCOTT has not appealed to the law. He has treated the law as he had already treated his own legal compact, trampled it under his feet. What things may be sacred with him, Heaven may know. Compacts are not, law is not, justice is not, truth is not. As for truth, I will refer to my reply to his attacks upon me, which is now nearly ready for the Press. As for law, he has deliberately proceeded to substitute brute force in its place; he has organized a mob, a band of irresponsible rioters, and deliberately given them instruction to insult the law and to commit open violence and breach of the peace. And they have executed his behests. He has waited for this demonstration until the dead of Winter. He chooses this inclement season to employ a mob to turn me and my assistants into the street. He arrests our scientific labors at a moment's notice, and so abruptly as to render useless the long and earnest toils of many weeks. He separates me by force, not only from the instruments belonging to the Observatory but from my charge of the valuable and delicately adjusted instruments and apparatus belonging to the United States Coast Survey, and from the Coast Survey building and station in the Observatory inclosure. The premises were visited yesterday, the 4th of January, by Mr. OLCOTT, Dr. ARMSBY and Judge HARRIS, with a view to insist upon and inforce Mr. OLCOTT's orders for the violent expulsion of myself and my assistants from the dwelling we occupied.

I was absent at the time, engaged with my counsel and in consultation with my friends; and before I could return my assistants had been forcibly ejected from the dwelling-house, by violence, and information conveyed to me that I should not be allowed to enter the house or Observatory again. The house contained the furniture provided and paid for by me, my entire wardrobe and that of my assistants, a large number of computations, about all my private and official papers, and my library of some 3,000 volumes. The books containing my press copies of letters written, and the letters written me by Mr. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY, during the years 1855, 1857, had been removed at the first indication of violence. I have yielded to the force and violence of mob law, although I could have met force with force. I could have had any number of persons, respectable in themselves and led by respectable men, ready and able to prevent my expulsion or to continue me in possession.

Had I deemed such a course advisable, it needed but a word, and Mr. OLCOTT, with his band of marauders, would have been swept from the place. My counsel have advised me that to overcome Mr. OLCOTT's force by a superior one, would be as justifiable in law as in reason, but it is not for me to abet or countenance civil commotions, riot or bloodshed. I might resort to legal process for redress for the violence to which I have been subjected, and with the certainty, if any semblance of justice still dwells in the land, of being eventually restored to the rightful possession of the Observatory, but it would be impossible for my persecutors to have kept the final decision long in abeyance, and of course to keep me equally long away from the Observatory and its instruments.

Under the circumstances, and with the advice of many friends, I have submitted to a stern necessity. My present connection with the Observatory is ended, and with it all the hopes for science that I have so long built upon an Astronomical Institution which I would fain have made, and could have made, one of the foremost and noblest in the world. Yet I trust its donors and friends will remember, and forever bear me witness, that I have not deserted my post, but have been driven from it only by the exhibition of lawless force. It belongs to others to vindicate the character of the city of Albany from the reproach of such scenes of riot and violence as have been enacted in this case under the lead of men calling themselves respectable.

And it now remains for the donors to the Dudley Observatory, to take such steps as they may deem best to rescue it, by judicial or legislative interposition, or both, from the unworthy and ruinous hands into which it has fallen. They should at least ask the Legislature to break up the close corporation which, in the person of one man, has heretofore controlled the institution, and to give the donors some choice in the election of its legal guardians, and to place it under some proper and respectable authority. Pressed, and almost prostrated, as I have been by my various and unavoidable duties and labors, it has been impossible to devote more than snatches of time to the preparation of my reply to the infamous attacks of which I have been made the object. The labor of preparing it has been immense; the public will see well enough why, when it shall appear. But it will come if God spares me a little longer, and will be put to press in a few days, although of course delayed a little by the confusion into which my papers and affairs are now thrown.

It will be long, not by my fault, but by that of my implacable and reckless enemies, for which there is no remedy. To that reply I refer my friends and the public for the full vindication of all that I have or expect to have on this earth of reputation or character among my fellow-men. If men will read it, I have no fears for the result. As surely as God is just, and has taught men to reverence truth and justice, I shall come out of this painful and disgraceful controversy, this terrible ordeal, unscathed and justified; while in the inevitable power of self-defence my accusers and persecutors will stand forever convicted before the world of a long series of an accumulated record of the basest and most dangerous crimes, not punishable by the law, which it is possible for men to commit in a civilized and Christian community, and implying a depth of moral depravity which it is painful to contemplate.

By the judgment of those who will do me the justice to read this reply, and by the action of the donors, (whose rights have been denied,) I am content to abide. I shall strengthen the plain truth by incontrovertible proofs, and if it falls heavily upon those who have wantonly sought to destroy me, I can only say that the quarrel was not of my seeking, and that the shame must rest upon those who began and continued it to this bitter end. I have taken a house in Albany for myself and my assistants, where our labors in the Coast Survey service may be continued, and shall, to the best of my ability, endeavor to protect the interests of the Government in the preservation of the instruments, apparatus and other property of the Coast Survey. Very respectfully,

B. A. GOULD, JR.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

LATER FROM JAPAN.

The Death of the Emperor—General Aspect of Japanese Affairs.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN,
NAGASAKI, Japan, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

I wrote you (No. 14) from Shanghae, its latest date being the 3d ult. On the morning of the 4th the English mail steamer sailed, and the same evening brought in the U. S. steamship *Minnesota*, directly from this place. Her officers complained greatly of the length of their passage, attributing it mainly to the ineffective state of her engines, and reporting that it would require at least a week to prepare her again for sea. It must not be inferred from this "ineffective state of her engines" that this noble ship is a failure, or that her machinery has disappointed the engineers. The fact seems to be that, owing to the nature of the service upon which she is engaged, she has been *steamed* to a much greater extent, and under much more trying circumstances than was ever contemplated by those who designed her, and consequently, like any other misapplied instrument, her engines are beginning to complain. As an explanation to this explanation, it must be remembered that the *Minnesota*, *Wabash* and class, were built to fulfill the condition of only auxiliary steamers. That is, they were only to resort to their propellers during battle or calms, or when a certain speed was necessary to reach a certain point upon a specified day. When more than this is exacted, therefore, they must in time sink under it. The fact of the *Minnesota* being "a minister's ship" has necessarily entailed upon her *auxiliary engines* this extra work, and the evil consequences seem now beginning to flow.

Fortunately, she returns home in November, when she will be released from this "special service," before, it is hoped, her machinery shall have been seriously injured. Should she, however, break down entirely on her homeward trip, it would cause little or no detention, as she has been known to sail, under canvas alone, at the extraordinary speed of seventeen miles the hour. This fact has been too well established to admit of a doubt, and at once stamps her as the swiftest war vessel afloat, unless, indeed, the *Wabash*, or some other of her sister ships, have acquitted themselves with equal credit.

On the 8th ult., being all ready for sea, we got up steam, and on the 10th found ourselves again at anchor in this perfect little harbor, it being understood that Mr. WM. D. REED was to follow in the *Minnesota* as soon as possible. We found at anchor a Dutch brig, discharging the cargo of an Amsterdam merchant who had lately arrived to settle upon the Desima, and were also met with bad news in regard to the cholera. This disease had, it seems, broken out with great violence shortly after our departure, a month previous, carrying off as many as fifty of the Japanese daily, and originating a feeling of wide-spread alarm throughout the whole southern part of the Island of Kin-sin. It was not attributed to natural causes by the lower classes, but to the working of a devil, who, it was asserted, had been thrown overboard from one of the English ships, lately visiting the port, and who had then swam on shore to destroy the people, as a punishment for the spirit of "free intercourse with foreigners," which Japan had manifested by signing the late treaties. It was also asserted, that "the English had poisoned the waters;" and the existance of such a conviction among the lower orders is scarcely to be wondered at, when one reflects upon the superstitious nature of their religion (?) and upon the acts of some English sailors, which evidently gave rise to the belief. It seems that one of the English vessels gave liberty to a number of her crew; that two of these wandered into the country, and that during their walk, they passed several springs. After slacking their thirst at one of these, they wantonly stirred it up with their sticks, and the consequence was that for hours the families that were supplied by that spring had to carry their buckets to others. Thus was originated the idea of the poisoning of the waters. If we condemn the theory of doing evil that good may flow—"the end justifies the means"—how much more should we condemn such a *wanton* piece of rascality as this. It is hardly possible to calculate the amount of injury likely to result from a proceeding such as this on the part of foreigners, at the very moment when *the conduct of every one who is not a Japanese should be marked by the most concilitory and friendly bearing*. Let me not, however, leave the onus entirely upon the *English* sailor—his brother, the American "tar," has been equally inconsiderate; and all the result of that *Anglo Saxon weakness*—a fondness for strong drink. These things, however, are but some of the usual evils which invariably follow in the wake of advancing civilization.

I remarked, a few lines back, that it was hardly possible to calculate the amount of injury likely to result from acts of this nature. Here are some things which occurred a few days after the report became prevalent that "the English had poisoned the waters." Two officers of that nation, while strolling through the country, were attacked by a crowd, and forced to fly to avoid being overpowered by numbers. The Russian officer, who had been left here by Admiral POUTIATIN in charge of a number of sick men, was attacked in the streets of Nagasaki itself. And the Dutch doctor of Desima, who has been among them for years, and who, as is generally the case with medical men among a semi-civilized people, was a great favorite on account of his numerous cures, was stoned while enjoying an evening ride. These things all point in a single direction—they point to the conviction that the intercourse of foreigners with the Japanese must be characterized by a considerate and friendly bearing or to a war which will be waged to avenge wrongs from them *resulting from an opposite line of conduct on our part*. Just exactly as we (the American portion of foreigners) are now waging weekly wars upon Indian tribes for the murder of some "white-face," *who has probably outraged some member of said tribe through his wife or daughter*.

Shortly after anchoring, we noticed the return of a European funeral procession. At first we supposed it to be from the grave of one of our Dutch friends, who had fallen before the cholera; but, upon inquiry, we learned that it was the young wife of the unfortunate Captain of the wrecked vessel *Cadsandria*, (spoken of in No. 15,) who had finally sank from the effects of over-exertion and exposure during their escape. Hers was a sad fate; still more melancholy that of the bereaved husband. They buried her by the side of the brave Norwegian sailor, who had perished while saving her—to die; and then the husband returned broken hearted, by the loss of wife, professional reputation, and of vessel. Thus travels misery around the world.

In No. 15, I also gave you an account of the treaty lately made by us with Japan. Let me now tell you of some tragic as well as interesting events, which are said to have already flowed from it. You must first know that though "out of the world," while cruising along these unknown shoals, we have still an occasional European mail, by some wandering ship, and (while anchored here) a semi-weekly mail from Jeddo. This latter comes overland by a special messenger, who sometimes rides, sometimes walks, and again proceeds by water. A few days after our arrival, one of these "Posts" came in, and the next day the interpreters gave our Dutch friends of Desima the Jeddo news; they in turn, passed it over to us. It was said that, after the signing of our last treaty, (29th of July ult.,) it was sent by the Tai-Koon, or Imperial Emperor at Jeddo, to the Mikado, the Spiritual Emperor at Miaco for his approval. The latter, however, who is said to be a young man of eighteen, aware of his rights and power, and determined to enforce them, refused his approval, upon the ground that he should have been consulted previous to the signing of the treaty, and, departing boldly from the timid policy of his more immediate predecessors, imitated that of the "old *régime*," and notified his "great ruler" (or Tai-Koon) that, *in obedience to the laws of Japan*, the time had come for him to commit "*Harikari*." The Great Ruler, therefore, stabbed himself in the bowels, receiving, at the same moment, a severe blow on the back of his neck, from a *friend and relative*, which, dislocating the vertebra, produced instant death. This bold stand upon the part of their Mikado, who has been treated by the late Tai Koons more as a puppet than a master, has startled the Japanese, and caused them to expect some great changes. What these are to be, however, they do not say.

The above is the news by one post. Another says that the Emperor was poisoned, and that three of the great Princes composing the Senate of twenty *who actually govern Japan*, had been disgraced for the part *they* had taken in the treaty; while a third arrival varies the news by stating that the Tai-Koon has simply been deprived of his office for a time, and that he will return to power after a few years. The three Princes, it was further stated, had been dismissed from office by the Tai-Koon previous to his own removal, in the hope that the Mikado would consider that a sufficient reparation, and consent to stop further proceedings. This latter was accepted by us *as the most natural and consequently more likely to be true*, than any other; but yesterday all doubt was removed by the publication of the following Government order:

"The Tai-Koon is dead! All the people will, therefore, commence the national mourning on the 4th of October, and continue it through the following fifty days. As usual, none but necessary work will be allowed."

Thus, it is certain, that the Emperor is dead; though whether by Harikari or poison, is not known. It is, however, equally certain, that it has not resulted from natural causes, and our Dutch friends say that Harikari is the most probable.

Oct. 4.—On the 2d instant, the Flag-officer was officially notified of the death of the Emperor by the Governor of Nagasaki. We were informed with all the gravity in the world, that he had been sick for six weeks with pleurisy, and that he had finally succumbed on the 14th of September. I subsequently said to the interpreter: "You once told me that it required forty days to get news from Jeddo, and now when it is only eighteen days since his death, you know all about it. I do not know what to believe when I talk to you Japanese."

"Oh!" he replied, "when the Emperor dies, the post comes very fast—in seven days, sometimes."

"Well, now, I want to know *how* he died?" I said naturally.

"How? He died of bad cold. I have speak Commodore."

"Yes, but you know that is the *outside* account. What I want is the *inside* one!"

"No! this not *outside*. Outside, inside—all same now."

"Perhaps he has committed 'Hari-kari?' In fact, I *know* he has!"

"Oh, no!" He laughed with evident amusement. "That not so. That not so. That cannot be! Never Emperor or Great Prince make Hari-karl—only Governors and small Princes." Thus I place the assertion of the Interpreter against the *belief* of the Dutch—myself inclining toward the latter. The Interpreter, however, was "YASHERO," a remarkably honest and talented man.

The day after being officially informed of the Imperial death, the Flag-Officer sent his Flag-Lieutenan to the Governor, to say to him that he wished to honor his master's memory, by firing 21 minute-guns, just as we should for our President, or for the head of a European power, were we anchored in one of their ports. The Governor expressed himself highly flattered by the attention, but replied that it was the custom in Japan to *mourn in silence*, and unless the Admiral *was anxious* to fire it he begged he would not. So we saved our powder.

Yesterday was marked by another death from cholera—one of our seamen, by the name of CARR, and a most worthy man. It was an isolated case, however, and the surgeon had completely mastered it, when an inconsiderate friend threw him into a relapse by means of various viands, of which he *thought* he was in need. Fried liver, a half-cooked sweet potatoe and a cup of strong tea, comprised the friendly offering. A choice mess of "pickles" was also spoken of. I mention this circumstance as demonstrative of the sailor character, and to show readers, having friends on board, that it is not the cholera alone which is to be blamed. This disease has now passed away, and we have nothing but cool weather and probable health ahead.

Oct. 6.—Yesterday another "post" arrived from Jeddo, professing to bring the true account of the Imperial death. It is now said to have been owing to anasarca. The *Minnesota*, with Mr. REED and suite, leave to-morrow at daylight for Shanghae; she will leave for home before the end of the year, and is ordered to proceed to Boston. We are expecting the hourly arrival of the *Mississippi*, from Hakodadi, and shall leave in company for Hong Kong *via* Shanghae about the 25th. The health of the squadron, generally, is good. A. W. H.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, JAN. 10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 391, 9, 375, 59, 67, 65, 64, 61, 62, 71, 63, 125, 129, 131, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 2714, 1880, 150, 154, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 170, 174, 176, 180, 182, 184, 188, 189, 194.

Other calendars published on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Below are the chief points decided in several more of the cases at the last General Term, of which several were published in Saturday's TIMES. The decisions were announced Dec. 31.

ELECTION BETWEEN DEVISE AND DOWER.

Mills vs. *Mills*—In this case a testator devised certain property to his wife, without providing expressly that she should accept it in lieu of dower. The simple question was, whether she could be compelled by the heirs to elect between her dower and the provision of the will, or whether she might claim both.

Held, by a majority of the Court, that under the rule laid down by the Court of Appeals in Sheldon *vs.* Bliss, (4 Seld. 31,) a provision in the will of a husband will never be construed by *implication* to be in lieu of dower; the design to substitute one for the other must be unequivocally expressed. (And see Leonard *vs.* Steele, 4 Barb. 20; Hays' Equity, § 1,088; Birmingham *vs.* Kirwan, 2 Scho. & L., 452; Sandford *vs.* Jackson, 10 Paige, 266; Havens *vs.* Havens, 1 Sand. Ch., 324; Chalmers *vs.* Stoil, 3 Ves. & B., 222; Gibson *vs.* Gibson, 17 Eng. L. & E., 349.)

Held, by Justice CLERKE, in a dissenting opinion, that the true rule was that the design to substitute the devise for dower, must be unequivocally *expressed* or *manifestly implied*, and that in this case such design was manifestly implied, within the test "that the devise must be so utterly repugnant to the claim of dower, that the two cannot stand together." (Lewis *vs.* Smith, 5 Seld., 512.)

GROUNDS OF ARREST.

Burckell vs. *Strauss.*—This was an appeal from an order denying a motion to vacate an arrest. One of the grounds on which the plaintiff sought to sustain his order was that the defendant had been guilty of making a fraudulent assignment of his property; in other words that the assignment being fraudulent the defendant had been guilty of a fraud in making it, and ought not to be discharged.

Held, by the General Term, upon this point, Justice DAVIES rendering the opinion, that the fraud in making an assignment void, as tending to hinder or delay creditors, might be only a *constructive* fraud; whereas, to sustain an arrest, plaintiff must show a positive *moral fraud*, one involving moral guilt (Spies and Joel, 1 Duer, 669.) The objections raised to the assignment in this case were sufficient, perhaps, to show *constructive* fraud sufficient to set aside the assignment; but were not evidence of an actual fraudulent intent, on the part of the defendant, such as would sustain an order of arrest.

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Goulding vs. *Davidson.*—The question presented by this case was: Can a woman, after her coverture ceases, make a valid legal promise to pay a debt which she incurred during coverture?

Held, by the General Term—CLERKE, J., rendering the opinion—that in this State a mere *moral obligation* is not a sufficient consideration to support a promise, unless it is founded on a former *legal liability*. (See Watkins *vs.* Halstead, 2 Sandf., 311.) The judgment of the Special Term, sustaining demurrer to complaint, was therefore affirmed.

RESALE—WHEN ORDERED.

Kingsland vs. *Bartlett.*—Certain property was sold at a Judicial sale, after which an application was made to open the sale, with a view to allow parties who failed to attend the sale, through mistake as to time, to come in and bid. The motion being (as appears) denied, this appeal was taken.

Held, by the General Term, CLERKE, J., rendering the opinion: That an application to set aside a sale on any such grounds, not affecting the *regularity of the proceedings*, was addressed to the *discretion* of the Court. The question is simply whether, under all the circumstances, it is *expedient*, in justice to all concerned, including the purchaser, to order a resale. This excludes the idea of a *right* to a resale. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Matter of Petition of E. S.—Appeal from an order denying a petition. The facts in this case were quite peculiar. In October, 1857, a marriage took place between two parties, the wife being about nineteen years of age. In November following, proceedings were taken for a dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the physical incapacity of the wife. A guardian *ad litem* was appointed, who put in an answer, consented to a reference and hearing on unusually short notices, and suffered a decree to be taken against defendant by default.

Thereafter the mother of the defendant, who was ignorant of these proceedings while they were going on, learned of them, and immediately took steps to procure the case to be reviewed. She procured the opinion of physicians of high standing, who gave affidavits that they considered the defendant perfectly and wholly competent for the marriage state. The defendant was shortly afterwards removed from her residence, and concealed from the mother, and all intercourse between the two thus prevented: the defendant's expenses, meantime, being defrayed by the plaintiff.

On all these facts, the mother petitioned the Court, in February last, that she, as the natural guardian of her daughter, might be allowed to intervene, and asking to have the default opened to be appointed guardian *ad litem* for her daughter, and to be allowed to defend the action.

In answer to the petition, both plaintiff and defendant united to sustain the decree, putting in affidavits denying many allegations of the petition, and furnishing counter evidence by physicians as to the defendant's physical incapacity.

The Justice, at Special Term, denied the petition, on the ground that the mother had no right to intervene in the action. The following is a brief statement of the principal points in the opinion of the General Term:

The General Term—INGRAHAM, J., rendering the opinion—sustained the order on substantially the following grounds: 1. The petitioner has no claim to be appointed guardian *ad litem*. The defendant being over 14 years of age, the appointment must be on *her* application, (Code, § 116.) No appointment would be made against her consent, (Rules 63, 64,) which is withheld.

2. That the mother established no other right to intervene, either as being the *protector* of her daughter, or entitled to her services during her minority, and liable for her support or otherwise. The statute allows an action for dissolving the marriage contract on ground of physical incapacity, to be brought *by the injured party*, against the party whose incapacity is alleged, thus excluding any parties but the husband or wife. Although the mother might intervene under the rule in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, yet that rule does not appear to have been adopted in this country. The law does not recognize the *maternal relation* as entitling the petitioner to become a party to a litigation affecting the daughter's rights. Some pecuniary interest is necessary; as, for example, the right of the parent to the services, and obligation to provide for the support of the child. But this right and responsibility does not exist on the part of the *mother*, after the father's death. (Bartley *vs.* Richtmeyer, 2 Const., 46; Smith *vs.* Denniston, 2 Watts, 44; Davies *vs.* Williams, 10 Ad. and E., Mass., 725; 2 Kent, 205; Commonwealth *vs.* Murray, 4 Binn., 487.) There is no legal ground for holding that the mother has any pecuniary interest in the future prospects of a married child. It was said before the Special Term, and on appeal, that the Court might act on the information furnished by the petitioner, *acting as "amicus curiæ."* The Special Term might hear her communication as *amicus curiæ*, but she could not in that capacity appeal. She is not a "party aggrieved." (Code, §325.)

3. That it was, however, the duty of the Court in all actions brought to procure a dissolution of marriage, scrupulously to guard the proceeding from being used collusively. The circumstances of the present case,—the haste with which the proceedings were conducted; the conflict of professional opinions; the separation of the mother and daughter, &c., demanded explanation. For this purpose a reference was ordered to inquire whether there has been any collusion between the parties to obtain the judgment improperly.

SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Curtis vs. *Leavitt.*—This appeal, which involves the allowance of costs, counsel fees, disbursements, &c., in the long litigation in the Million and First Half Million Trust Cases, was mentioned in Saturday's TIMES. The argument was continued to-day, Mr. Eaton being further heard.

The following are a few samples of lawyer's fees, taken at random out of a thousand or two of the same sort from the bills presented by various eminent counsel engaged in the cause, for allowance.

For examining and correcting decree proposed and attending upon its settlement, and arguing the matter at General Term, Supreme Court, and again aiding in repreparing and settling it	$650
For examining the answer of Messrs. Morrisons	50
Drawing proposed draft of decree in accordance with the last directions of the Court of Appeals	25
Attending before Vice-Chancellor to make motion when he postponed it for two weeks	50
Attending to oppose Receiver's motion, which was postponed to fourth Tuesday	25
Attending again, when it was adjourned to the fourth Friday	25
For attending term, cause being on calendar, being put over by these motions	50
Procuring stipulation that the same should go over term after several interviews to that effect	20

The cause is still on argument.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel Felix Duffy vs. *Spicer.*—Ordered that mandamus issue returnable Jan. 15, at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Moncrief.

Cheeseman vs. *Sturges et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Joseph Parten vs. *George R. Henbeck et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

Before Chief-Justice Bosworth.

Samuel T. Phelps vs. *Sylvanus Ward et al. and the Masterton, Smith & Sinclair Stone-Dressing Company.*—Plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the latter Company for $10,000, with interest thereon from Sept. 27, 1854. No costs to either party.

Job Black et al. vs. *William Conroy et al.*—Plaintiff is entitled to judgment with costs, judgment to be settled on two days' notice. Papers with Special Term clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Brady.

Kissam vs. *Duncan.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Reed vs. *Cromwell.*—Ordered that proceedings be stayed until costs of former suit are paid. No costs of this motion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Flour, bbls	70	6,002	6,072
Corn, bushels	—	2,650	2,650
Provisions, pkgs	969	400	1,369
Whisky, bbls	50	74	124

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $5 62@$5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in, sales having been made of 100 bags extra Java at 16c.@17c.; 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms; and 850 bags Rio at 10c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

New-Orleans Rio Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Stock Jan. 1, 1858.	Imports in 1858.	Sales in 1858.	Stock Jan. 1, 1859.
Total, bags	92,554	363,508	417,589	38,473

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand at 23¼c.@23¾c. ℘ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at steady prices. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling, ℘ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
Middl'g Fair, ℘ lb	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Fair, ℘ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13½

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 1, 1859.

		bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1858		30,230
Arrived since		945,899
Total		976,129
Exported since	564,436	606,502
Stock on hand and on ship-board Jan. 1, 1859		369,627

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active for State and Western Flour, and prices are much firmer. The inquiry from the home trade is good. There is also a fair demand from speculators. The leading kinds can be quoted 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. higher than yesterday. Sales 13,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ℘ bbl	$3 90@ 4 30
Superfine State	4 35@ 4 65
Extra State	5 15@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 55@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is improving; sales of small lots were made at $5 50@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern is in good demand at old figures; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after to-day, at improved prices. Sales 28,000 bushels, including good white Michigan at $1 32; fair to good red Western within a range of from $1 21@$1 24; unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.; and choice white Kentucky at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Old mixed Western is quoted at 80c. ℘ bushel. The sale of that description, referred to in our last, was not concluded. A small lot of choice round yellow brought 88c. ℘ bushel. New is nominal. Rye is quoted at from 77c.@80c. ℘ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Barley has not varied much. A sale of 3,500 bushels ordinary Canada was effected yesterday at 75c. ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Included in the day's business were 8,800 bushels Canada at 59c.@60c., in store, ℘ bushel. We quote: Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 52c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@52c.; Southern, 46c.@48c. ℘ bushel.

Rochester Breadstuffs Trade Statistics, 1858.

	Shipped by the Canals.		Left on the Canals.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.
Total	324,552	155,888	18,253	2,161,025

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1, 1859.

Flour, bbls	6,723	Rye, bushels	763
Wheat, Spring, bu	175,388	Barley, bushels	70,751
Wheat, Winter, bu	99,232	Oats, bushels	100,362
Corn, bushels	5,953		

The Inspectors of Chicago, on Jan. 1, commenced to inspect Wheat according to the weight test. All Spring Wheat which arrives there henceforward will be graded and inspected by weight to the measured bushel, as follows:

Club	60 lbs. or over	Standard Spring	50 lbs.
No. 1 Spring	56 lbs.	Rejected	40 lbs.

Quantity of Grain measured in Philadelphia in each of the last five years.

Bushels.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Corn	1,182,178	1,340,177	1,616,574	1,116,516	1,130,634
Wheat	731,334	1,061,377	1,108,167	681,409	465,963
Rye	41,698	142,882	239,709	98,398	46,953
Oats	352,946	680,546	543,564	491,320	498,300
Barley	39,705	31,596	53,760	27,898	67,097

Flour Inspections in Virginia in 1858.

Richmond, bbls	219,477	Norfolk, bbls	10,218
Petersburg, bbls	27,168	Falmouth, bbls	10,043
Lynchburg, bbls	19,892		

Receipts of Wheat at Richmond, July 1 to Dec. 31.

	1858.	1857.
Total bushels	1,554,328	1,740,978

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 75c.@85c. for shipment, and 90c.@$1 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand is limited, and prices are unaltered.

Receipts of Hemp at St. Louis, in each of the last nine years:

	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1850	61,500	1853	63,448	1856	53,927
1851	65,866	1854	69,638	1857	80,094
1852	48,818	1855	95,186	1858	81,126

The amount consumed in the manufacture of rope and bagging at St. Louis, was 48,751 bales in 1858, against 39,049 bales in 1857. The stock in store at St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1859, was estimated at 1,500 bales, with 5,000 to 7,500 bales remaining in the country, and yet to arrive, against about 30,000 bales in store and unreceived from the country, Jan. 1, 1858.

HIDES—Are in demand and are very stiffly held. Imports, since Jan. 1, 34,174; sales, 24,000; stock on hand, to-day, 65,500, against 378,550 same date last year. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. report the total imports into the United States, in each of the last two years, thus:

	1857.	1858.
Total	2,441,180	2,526,510

They also furnish the following statement of the direct imports of the principal kinds of Foreign Hides, into the United States, in each of the last two years:

	1857.	1858.
Buenos Ayres, Dry	465,148	560,280
Rio Grande, Dry	144,780	125,400
Oronicos, Dry	309,738	216,830
Porto Cabello, &c	240,120	180,970
Brazil, &c	92,900	132,580
African	264,600	219,680
West Indies	36,900	34,630

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $25 50@$26 ℘ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia, 400 tons Anthracite Pig were sold at $22@$23 for No. 1, $20@$21 for No. 2, and $19@$20 for No. 3 ℘ ton, cash and six months' credit.

LEAD—Is in moderate request, at uniform prices.

Lead Trade of Chicago.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Total, lbs.	4,256,207	8,670,028	2,214,308	3,442,870

MOLASSES—Small sales of New-Orleans were reported, at 38c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair demand, including Common, at $1 50 ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold, chiefly at 49½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is freely sought after, at 64c.@66c. ℘ gallon, and other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at reduced prices. Sales 1,800 bbls., at $17 37 for new Mess; $13 25@$13 45 for new Prime, here, and $13 25 for 1,000 bbls. new Prime, deliverable in March and April, ℘ bbl. Another lot of 1,000 bbls., prime, deliverable same time, was reported sold at $13 50, but we could not authenticate the report. Cut Meats are in limited request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., Sides at 7⅞c.@8¼c., Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ℘ lb. Lard is in fair request at buoyant rates; sales 250 bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c., ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ℘ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c. @20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Jan. 5—from returns received from 75 places, of the number of hogs packed this season, as compared with last—presents the following exhibit:

	Last season	This season.	Increase this season.
Total	1,680,690	1,797,460	188,770

"In these aggregates," the editor of the *Price Current* remarks, "are included the number packed at this city, which we put down at 350,000: Louisville, which we put down at 289,000; and St. Louis and Chicago, which we put down at the statements published at those places. As regards the falling off in weight, we find there is great irregularity. In Illinois it is reported from 7½ to 30 ℘ cent.; in Indiana from 1½ to 17 ℘ cent.; in Ohio, from 2 to 11 ℘ cent.; in Iowa, from 9 to 19 ℘ cent.; in Kentucky and Tennessee, the estimates are an increase of 4 to 8 ℘ cent. At Milwaukee, the decrease is but 2½ ℘ cent. We find the deficiency, in weight, equal to 121,200 hogs, which being deducted from the increase given above, is as follows:

Increase as above	188,770
Deduct for weight	121,200
Nett increase	67,570

The falling off in the yield of Lard is variously reported from 2 lbs. to 9 lbs. per hog, at the places north of the Ohio River. At the few points south of that, we have heard from, an increase is reported. Our impression is that the falling off in Lard, taking the whole packing together, will be 5 lbs. per hog."

In the New-Orleans Inspection Warehouses, Jan. 1, 1859, there were 20,560 bbls. Pork, and 3,072 bbls. Beef.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 190 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in good demand at uniform rates, 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb. Flax and Timothy are unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is in request, at $1 67½@$1 70 ℘ bushel. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 1,800 bushels Clover, at $5 50@$5 87½; and 1,000 sacks from second hands on private terms.

SKINS—Goat are scarce and wanted. A parcel of Tampico, the first this season, sold previous to arrival at 50c.; 44 bales Vera Cruz are in *via* New-Orleans. Deer are inactive. The unsold portion of the lot of San Juan received this week is held at 40c.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 2 casks No. 1 Nutmegs, at 52½c.; 500 mats Cassia, at 26c.; and 75 bags Pimento, at 6c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices are firm. Sales 450 hhds. New-Orleans, within a range of from 6½c.@7½c.; and 320 boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is in request at former rates. Manufactured has been freely purchased at buoyant prices. T. & H. MESSENGER (a copy of whose Annual Review we received a few days ago) report sales in December of 13,069 pkgs., against 8,200 pkgs. in December, 1857. Stocks Jan. 1, 1859, 32,408 pkgs., agains 43,877 pkgs. Jan. 1, 1858. Estimated annual consumption of Tobacco in this City and suburbs, 8,000 to 9,000 hhds. At St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1859, there was no Tobacco in store. Jan. 1, 1858, the stock in dealers' hands comprised 500 hhds. Accounts of the new crop are deemed to be favorable on the whole by dealers, who estimate the yield at 12,000 hogsheads for Missouri, and the entire product for all the Western States, including Missouri, at 85,000 hhds. The amount of Tobacco inspected at New-Orleans, from Sept. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859, was 3,938 hhds.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Jan. 1, 1859.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1858	28,418
Arrived since	5,317
Total	33,735
Exported since	12,214
Stock on hand and on ship-board, Jan. 1, 1859	21,521

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 25½c.@26c. ℘ gal.

FREIGHTS continued quiet. For Liverpool there were engaged 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d., and 50 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, 50 tcs. India Beef at 5s. 9d. For New-Orleans, 6,000 bush. Oats at 4c. The latest charters—according to the *Shipping List*—have been: Ship, 1,200 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton at 17-32d., or to Havre at a proportionate rate; one from Mobile to Cronstadt, 18-32d.; ship *Fleetwing*, bound for San Francisco, from Jarvis Island to the United States, Guano, about previous rates; ship *Jane D. Cooper*, 523 tons, to Melbourne, $8,800; ship *Brewster*, 985 tons, same voyage, $18,000; ship *Samuel Appleton*, 775 tons, to Hong Kong, about $8,500; bark *Edisto*, 358 tons, with 4,000@4,5000 bbls. Government Stores, to Rosario, $2 40 ℘ bbl., afterwards chartered out and back at $8,000; bark *Crusoe*, 345 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao; a bark to south side Cuba and back, on private terms; a brig from Doboy to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $20, and back to New-York, Coffee, at 45c. ℘ bag; a bark, 300 tons, from Boston to Havana, $1,700; a brig, 241 tons, three voyages to Ponce, P. R., and back, $725 ℘ month; a schooner from Jacksonville to Porto Rico, Lumber, $10, and back to New York, Sugar 36c., and Molasses $2 50 (port-charges not paid); a schooner, 247 tons, to Sisal and back, $2,600; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 40c. and $2 50; one to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 40c., Melado 36c., and Molasses $3 and $3 50, on and under deck.

Lumber Trade of Chicago in 1858.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Jan. 1, 1859.

The Lumber Trade during the past year has been very much depressed. The heavy shipments of 1857, being followed by a general stagnation of business, owing to the monetary crisis, left us, on the 1st of January last, with an immense stock on hand, and very little demand, either from the interior or by the city. In the month of February, however, dealers saw the necessity of reducing the prices of Lumber, and from that time up to the close of the year, common Lumber sold freely, at $6@$8 ℘ 1,000 feet. The manufacturers, however, did not recover from the depression, and not more than one-third of the amount sawed in 1857 was turned out during 1858. Nor, indeed, could they have done so with any advantage or profit to themselves, even had they cut the logs; for, at the prices which ruled here, unless the mills were very economically run, manufacturers could scarcely clear expenses. As will be seen from the tables which follow, the receipts during 1858 were 186,618,692 feet less than they were in 1857.

The shipments of lumber, however, have come up pretty well—amounting to 242,793,368 feet, against 311,608,793 in 1857. The low prices of lumber, notwithstanding the general depression in business encouraged improvements all over the West, and during the Summer months the export demand was quite active.

The receipts of lath shows a falling off of over thirty-five million pieces; while the receipts of shingles show a falling off of only 4,267,250.

The Board of Lumbermen commenced about a month since to take the stock of lumber on hand; but up to the 30th of December, they had only received returns from about one-half of the dealers. The figures then collected, would seem to indicate that the stock will amount to about 100,000,000 feet against 171,000,000 feet in December, 1857. This is a light stock for Chicago; and should the present demand continue, better times may be expected for the lumber trade in 1859. The stock of lumber in the St. Louis market is unusually light, and as soon as the Illinois and Michigan Canal opens, a good demand may be expected from that quarter, as well as from the towns along the Illinois River.

During the year shipments of Lumber have been made from this port to Albany, N. Y., *via* Oswego. In June and July two or three cargoes of clear lumber were purchased here at $25 per thousand feet and taken to Oswego, at $4 50 freight. We also shipped several cargoes of clear lumber to Milwaukee and other lake ports, where they had an excess of common, with but little upper qualities. At the lumber points along Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, as well as on St. Clair River, there was a scarcity of upper qualities, and this caused the Albany and other merchants to buy in Chicago.

The following table shows the receipts of lumber, lath, and shingles during the past year:

Monthly Receipts of Lumber, Lath and Shingles for 1858.

	Lumber, Feet.	Lath, No.	Shingles, No.
By lake	268,616,000	55,517,000	125,788,000
By railway	4,404,506	42,150	1,777,000
Total receipts	273,020,506	44,559,150	127,565,000
Receipts in 1857	459,639,198	80,130,000	131,832,250
Decrease in 1858	186,618,692	35,570,850	4,267,250

Besides the above, however, we have received by lake, 4,045,000 feet of square timber, and 878,000 pickets, in all equal to about 5,000,000 feet of lumber. We have also received 3,189 cords of Shingles and Stave Bolts, and 356,714 cedar posts.

Receipts of Lumber, Lath and Shingles for Twelve Years.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,025,109
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1850	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1852	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,670
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,133,116
1854	228,336,783	28,061,250	32,431,550
1855	306,553,467	158,770,860	46,488,550
1856	456,673,169	135,876,000	79,235,120
1857	459,639,198	131,832,250	80,130,000
1858	273,020,506	127,565,000	44,559,150

Dr. Beck, of Dantzic, has just made a curious discovery. He has found an antidote, or rather a counter-poison, for ardent spirits. It is a mineral paste, which he incloses in an olive, and which, once absorbed, destroys not only the rising effect, but likewise the disastrous consequences of drunkenness. He tried several experiments on a Pole, an irreclaimable drunkard. The individual, named Radevil, swallowed three bottles of brandy in succession, and, after each bottle, ate an olive prepared by the Doctor. He experienced neither the effect of drunkenness nor the slightest sickness.

Manley Locke, convicted at Rochester of the murder of Benjamin Starr, and who recently escaped from jail and was recaptured, was sentenced Jan. 4, to imprisonment for life, at hard labor, in Auburn State Prison. The Rochester *Democrat* says that he received his sentence with the same stolid, immovable air that he preserved during his trial. His sister was much affected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXII., FOR JANUARY, 1859.
CONTENTS:
ART. I. Canonical Compurgation and the Wager of Battle.
II. The Mount Vernon Memorial.
III. Edmund Burke.
IV. Life and Writings of De Quincey.
V. Abelard.
VI. Thompson's History of Boston.
VII. Bible Revision.
VIII. Cotemporary French Literature.
IX. Thompson's Life of Stoddard.
X. White's Shakespeare.
XI. Critical Notices.
XII. List of New Publications.

_ The Publishers would commend this Review to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known.

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Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this Review. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors, and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

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CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
PUBLICATION DAY.
TO NEWS DEALERS, BOOK AND PERIODICAL SELLERS, AND THE GREAT PUBLIC.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
Being No. 2 of the most successful magazine ever issued in this country, will be published on
MONDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 9 A. M.,
and after which hour it will be for sale by all news dealers, booksellers, and periodical agents throughout the United States and Canadas.

The contents and illustrations will be richer and more varied than the first number. The trade are requested to send in their orders early. Send subscriptions to the publishers.

TERMS—Single copies, 25c.; yearly subscriptions, 1 copy, $3; 2 copies, $5; 3 copies, $7; 4 copies, $9; and 5 copies and over to the same club, $2 each, invariably in advance. Buy the February number.
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BRYANT AND STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE.—This Institution is now in successful operation, and affords facilities for business education not to be had elsewhere. A course of free lectures to the public has been inaugurated. The sixth lecture in the series will be delivered THIS EVENING at Room No. 23, Cooper Institute, by the Hon. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, on *The History of Money*. This is Mr. R.'s second lecture, and will refer particularly to the present Banking System of the country. The public generally, and depositors particularly, are cordially invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera, La Zingara.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Virginias—Bouxary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Wild Rider—The Minute Gun at Sea—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Moll Pitcher—Golden Axe—Terror of Wallachia.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Husband at Sight.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow at 12¾ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 o'clock by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Quaker City* has arrived at New-Orleans, with later Mexican and California news. The former is highly important, extending down to the 26th of December. Zuloaga had been deposed by the Conservative forces under General Robles, and had taken refuge in the house of the British Minister. Robles had announced himself as the head of the Conservatives, and had sent a Commission to Vera Cruz to treat with Juarez for a union with the Liberals. The California news is unimportant—business continuing dull and the markets unchanged. The steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, had on board $1,366,000 for this City.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on Christmas day, arrived here last evening. Her intelligence is without importance. The destruction of the emigrant ship *Isaac Wright*, of New-York, by fire, occurred Dec. 23, in the Mersey, near Liverpool, not without serious peril to the lives of the numerous passengers, who were, however, saved without any loss of life. The ship belonged to C. H. Marshall's Black Ball Line. Other disasters to American shipping were reported from the Mediterranean. The President's Message engages largely the attention of the English Press, who in general deprecate its scope and character, and condemn the policy toward Cuba it indicates. It is looked upon also with great suspicion at Paris. The continental news has no more interesting features, than the details of the condemnation of M. de Montalembert, upon his appeal, and the rumor of a serious insurrection in Servia, resulting in the substitution of one hospodar for another. Quiet is preserved in Italy. The disapprobatory motion of General Prim in the Spanish Chambers, relative to the Mexican expedition, had utterly failed, none voting for it but its author. The advices from India and China, though later, are of no general value.

Two games of chess between Morphy and Anderssen have taken place at Paris. Anderssen won the first, and the second was drawn. The earlier games between Harrwitz and Morphy, it will be remembered, were won by the former.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday—the House. A message was received from the President, accompanying reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, relative to the abrogation of the mail contracts of Cormack and Ramsey. The documents were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Secretary of the Interior was called upon by resolution for information as to whether the Rock Island military reservation has been transferred from the War to the Interior Department, and thrown open to settlers. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Faulkner of Virginia, calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the cost for ten years of barracks, officers, quarters, etc. The House then adjourned, three or four motions with that object having previously been made.

The troubles in Kansas continue to cause the Administration considerable anxiety. A special messenger arrived in Washington, from there on Saturday, who reports that Montgomery, Brown and their partisans were determined upon making a desperate stand. The action of the Missouri Legislature in calling out volunteers, and appropriating money to be used against them, had caused a great deal of exasperation among them, and was likely to result in a bloody civil war. The interference of Missouri is much deprecated in influential quarters in Washington, and it is considered the duty of the President to forbid, or at least to take measures to prevent it. An extra Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter, was held on Saturday night, but the course of action resolved upon has not yet transpired, though it is considered likely that the interposition of the United States troops will be ordered. The Kansas Legislature, now in session, has as yet taken no action in the premises, and Governor Medary makes no mention of the troubles in his Message. The Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, with the sanction of the Governor.

The schooner *Julia M. Hallock* arrived at this port on Saturday from Cuba, having on board thirty-two Americans who had been induced to go out there to work as laborers on the railroad between San Jago de Cuba and Trinidad, but who, finding themselves deceived by the agents of the Company as to the amount of pay they were to receive, and other matters of stipulation, made such representations to the Cuban Government as caused them to be sent home again at the Company's expense. It was the presence of these men in Cuba which gave rise to the rumors of an intended revolution, in which a number of Americans were to take part—a rumor which was industriously circulated by telegraph from New-Orleans, and purporting to be given on the authority of a General Relean and a gentleman just arrived from Cuba.

The statement of Captain Maury, of the fillibuster schooner *Susan*, appears in the Mobile *Mercury*. His narration of the facts relative to the wreck of the vessel, and the subsequent events, does not differ materially from the account already published. The schooner was driven on the Honduras coast by adverse winds, and, on the 16th ult., through the misunderstanding of an order by the helmsman, she ran on a coral reef, when under eight knots headway, and, soon after, bilged and broke in two. After considerable labor and trouble a raft was constructed, on which the men succeeded in reaching a small island, and Captain Maury and Colonel Anderson went to Belize in a small boat. They were unsuccessful in their efforts to charter a vessel to continue the Expedition, and were forced eventually to accept the offer of the *Basilisk*, by Governor Seymour, in which to return to the United States. Captain Maury speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Governor Seymour and the officers of the *Basilisk*, and the Mobile papers call for a demonstration in honor of the latter.

The bark *Azof* has arrived a Provincetown, from Fayal, having on board William Kennedy, the man picked up at sea on the house of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, before reported lost on the voyage from New-York to San Francisco. He is supposed to be the only one of the crew saved. The ship was capsized in a gale, lay on her beam-ends for some time, and finally sank, Capt. Morris going down in her. She had six boats, but they were all rendered useless, and Kennedy and four companions took refuge on the house, which had become detached from the deck. Two of the men soon died from exposure; another became delirious on the ninth day and jumped overboard, and the fourth died two days before Kennedy was picked up. He sustained himself by catching small fish with his hands, which he of course ate raw, and by catching fresh water when it rained. He states that he was seventeen days on the house.

The latest intelligence from New-Mexico represents the Navajo Indians as being perfectly submissive, and willing to do anything to secure peace.

The cold snap of the past forty-eight hours has frozen over all the ponds in the neighborhood, and, among others, the skating pond in the Central Park. Yesterday it was full of skaters, and some 4,000 or 5,000 persons assembled there to indulge in the sport of skating.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association was celebrated on Saturday. Dr. Francis, E. C. Benedict, and the Rev. Dr. Adams made brief addresses.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 2,500 bales, at firm quotations. Flour and Wheat were brisker and dearer. Provisions were less active. Pork declined. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee, Rice and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Linseed Oil was freely sought after. Freights were inactive,—with 574 vessels of all classes in port.

Territorial Sovereignty.

Governor Morgan, in his Message, reiterates the devotion of New-York to the doctrine of Congressional sovereignty over the Territories,—and her persistent demand that Congress shall prohibit, by positive legislation, the extension of Slavery into any portion of the national domain. In this the Governor doubtless vindicates his own consistency, as well as that of the State at large:—and if it be the highest praise of a public man that he holds the same views, advocates the same measures and seeks the same ends by precisely the same means, to-day which he did ten years ago, regardless of changes in the condition of the country and the circumstances of the case, he has established his own claim to such commendation. That either he or the Republican Party, if it shall follow his lead in this respect, has taken the best methods to accomplish desirable practical results, may be considered somewhat doubtful. Government is emphatically a practical science. It requires as careful study of the tides and currents of public opinion, as navigation does of the winds and waves. It is the art of doing the best thing possible under existing circumstances,—and the public man who ignores or neglects this, and thinks of nothing but his theories and his commitments, may vindicate his own consistency, but he will scarcely make his mark upon the practical legislation of the day.

Governor Morgan is undoubtedly aware that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a law of Congress prohibiting Slavery in federal territory is unconstitutional. He does not allude to this little circumstance in his Message, it is true,—but he can scarcely be presumed to be ignorant of its existence. He is probably aware also that the Supreme Court has authority over this subject,—that it is the highest tribunal known to our Government upon precisely such a point,—and that no power exists, in Congress or elsewhere, to overrule its decisions or set them aside as null and void. The Court has no authority to bind the individual judgment of the Governor, or of any citizen; and it is perfectly allowable, therefore, for him, or for every one else, to proclaim his dissent from its decrees and his abhorrence of its morals and its law. But it can scarcely be supposed that Governor Morgan has taken this position merely for the sake of relieving his mind and expressing his personal sentiments upon the general subject. An Executive Message has higher aims and a wider scope than this;—and in taking this position the Governor was undoubtedly laying down a platform for the Republican Party of this State,—and, so far as its influence may avail, for that of the country at large. He thus commits the Party to an issue as absolutely dead as that of the United States Bank or a Protective Tariff. Indeed, it is *more* dead than either of them,—for they perished only by the effect of popular disapproval, which may be reversed, while the doctrine of Congressional prohibition of Slavery in the Territories has not only been discarded by the people, but impaled and extinguished by the Supreme Court.

The ultra Pro-Slavery Party at the South has taken similar ground in favor of the authority of Congress over Slavery in the Territories. Disgusted with the result of practical Popular Sovereignty in Kansas, and foreseeing the inevitable exclusion of Slavery from Territories surrendered to the control of their inhabitants, the official organ of the Administration has fallen back upon the doctrine of Congressional sovereignty, and urged the necessity and the duty of Congressional action upon the subject. Its reasonings were of the same general character as those employed by Governor Morgan,—and but for the action of the Supreme Court might be equally sound and conclusive. The immediate object of both parties in taking this position is the same,—a desire to retain the Slavery question as a subject of national legislation and an element in the contests of national parties. The Republicans feel assured that if this issue can only be kept alive, the growing strength of the North must give them the victory;—and the ultraists of the South understand that their only hope of securing the further extension of Slavery lies in enlisting the action of Congress on their behalf.

In this conflict of party positions—with the Republicans advocating Congressional prohibition, and the Buchanan Democrats Congressional protection, of Slavery in the Territories,—there are indications of a purpose in other quarters to fall back upon the principle of *popular sovereignty* as affording at once a means of escape from party perplexities and a just mode of settling the Slavery controversy. If this principle, nominally adopted by the Democrats in Congress and at Cincinnati, had been honestly carried out in Kansas,—if the settlers in that Territory had been permitted, fairly and without interference, to decide the question for themselves,—the whole country would have been enlisted in its support. The principle itself was, and still is, strong in public favor. It was only because the Democratic Party, in possession of the Government, was openly and shamelessly interfering in every possible way to defeat the principle and prevent its being carried into effect, that the party was discarded in the Northern States.

It looks very much now as if the Douglas Democrats intended to reaffirm the principle and give it still wider scope and application. One of them, Mr. Morris of Illinois, has introduced a bill in Congress permitting the people of the Territories, not only to form their own Constitution and elect their own Legislature, but also *to elect their Governors and other local officers*, without any interference from the Government at Washington.

The bill proposes to prevent *Executive* as well as Congressional interference in the domestic affairs of the Territories. It will put a stop to such shameless abuses of Executive power as have been contributed so largely to the embroilment of Kansas affairs. It will put it out of the power of the President of the United States to use the army, and to lavish the patronage and the money of the nation, in attempts to dragoon the people of a Territory to submit to laws and to rulers which nine-tenths of them discard and abhor. If the Nebraska bill had committed the entire management of their own affairs to the people of Kansas—the election of their Governors, Secretaries, Sheriffs and other officers, as well as the members of their Legislatures—reserving only to the Federal Government such powers as it possesses under the Constitution in regard to the States—we should have been spared the bloody and disgraceful record of the last few years. There is nothing in the Constitution which reserves to the Federal authority any such power over the Territories as has been exercised hitherto—and there are many considerations of justice and of expediency in favor of placing them upon a different footing. We see no valid reason why any number of people, settling upon any unoccupied portion of the national domain, should not be permitted to organize such Government for themselves as they may see fit. Marshals and other strictly Federal officers, for the execution of Federal laws, must of course be appointed at Washington, as they now are for the States themselves. But with these exceptions the people may very safely be left to the management of their own affairs, their admission into the Union remaining subject to such conditions as Congress may impose.

Our Trade with Brazil.

The trade between the Brazils and the United States, already very large and important, is susceptible of still greater extension, to the mutual benefit of the two countries. In the single article of Coffee, the imports from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Santos, will probably amount this year to at least fifteen millions of dollars—while those of Hides from Rio Grande do Sur and Pernambuco, of Sugar from Pernambuco and Maranham, of India Rubber, &c., from Para, and of Tapioca, Ipecauanha, &c, from Rio de Janeiro, must annually amount to half as much more. Yet the correspondence on which this immense trade depends is left to the mercies of slow and uncertain sailing vessels, or is suffered to come to us by way of Great Britain. The delay thus incurred is an important item in the risks of the merchant. If we contrast the time which it would require to carry our mails direct to Brazil, with that occupied by the voyage *viâ* England, (which is now the most expeditious and reliable route,) the absolute necessity for steam communication between New-York and Brazil, will be at once apparent. The difference may be fairly judged by the following comparisons of the time now spent, and that which would be consumed for the transmission of correspondence by direct steam communication:

The average trips of sailing vessels to and from Rio de Janiero to the United States may be set down at	48 days
The route *viâ* England at	44 days
The route direct from Rio de Janeiro, by steam (it has been done in 21 days) at	25 days

Again, the trade of the River Plate with this country in hides, wools, horse-hair, &c., is a very large one, and the correspondence arising out of this also, is, in like manner, sent *viâ* England, or is left to slow sailing vessels which occupy in the trip from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo to New-York an average of about

	55 days
Viâ England, the same service is performed in about	50 days
By direct steam communication it might be done in about	30 days

This brief statement presents the question in its economical aspect in point of time. Let us now look at its absurdity in view of the immense and unnecessary "waste of waters" which the mails for this country have to traverse between the Atlantic ports of South America and New-York. The letters from the interior of the Banda Oriental and from the towns on the Paraguay and in the Argentine Republic, are taken on board at Buenos Ayres. Thence the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, where the correspondence from Rio Grande do Sur and the plantations in the interior of the Southern portion of Brazil are shipped. The steamer then proceeds to Bahia, and then to Pernambuco, which last is her final point of departure from the Brazilian coast. The next point is the island of Madeira, then Lisbon, and then Southampton. From Southampton the mails are either shipped at once to New-York or forwarded to Liverpool for transmission from that port. The risks of loss are thus quintupled, in comparison with a direct voyage from Pernambuco to New-York.

The importance of the trade between the United States and the Brazils is not, however, confined to New-York alone. The receipts of Brazilian Coffee at New-Orleans are quite as extensive as at this port, since it is chiefly from New-Orleans that the supplies of the great Western markets are drawn. Baltimore also imports largely of coffee and hides; Philadelphia does some business in the same direction; and the exports of flour from Richmond, Va., and Baltimore to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, are very considerable. New-York, however, carries on the bulk of the import business with Brazil, receiving a large quantity of the coffee and the greater part of the sugar and hides which come from that country to the United States. But in the matter of postal communication, New-York must undoubtedly continue to be the point of ingress and egress. The voyage from New-Orleans to Rio de Janeiro, for example, is even longer than from New-York to Rio, inasmuch as vessels from New-Orleans must come as far north as Bermuda before they can, with any advantage, turn their bows towards their port of destination:—the President's unique idea that Porto Cabello, in Venezula, is on the direct route between New-York and Paraguay not being generally accepted, among maritime men, as feasible.

The great want, then, as far as the important Brazilian trade is concerned, is a line of steamers leaving New-York fortnightly direct for Pernambuco, which might be reached in about eighteen days—thence to Bahia and Rio Janeiro—and thence to the River Plate; returning in the same course to New-York. That such a line would be profitable we do not entertain a doubt, in view of the freight which it would carry and the number of passengers who would avail themselves of the facilities which it would afford. And if the aid of Government is required to start it, we do not know that even the postal communication with Bremen or Hamburg offers a more legitimate field for such aid than the steam communication with Brazil, spoken of, however lightly, in the Postmaster-General's report.

It may not be regarded as an unimportant consideration in connection with this subject, that by omitting to open steam communication with Brazil, we are neglecting one of the most essential means through which we must hope to keep pace with England. She has regular intercourse with the Brazilian Coast and with the River Plate; and, as a natural result, the demand for her manufactures is always increasing in that quarter—while her relations, and consequently her influence with the Governments in that part of the world are ever being extended and strengthened. On the other hand, the relations of the United States with those countries thrust themselves upon us through the actual necessities of our people, and are never fostered or stimulated by the impulses which are so liberally provided and so fully used by England. To keep pace with her in South America, we must emulate her liberality, and, at least, equal her in enterprise. And we know of no more ready means of inaugurating a commercial contest with Great Britain in that important part of the globe, than by the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and the Brazils.

The President and Mexico.

The blindness of Fortune was never more conspicuously illustrated than in her dealings with Mr. Buchanan. Upon that wry-necked and wry-spirited statesman she showers her gifts with a prodigal profusion which would be senseless, might not one fairly suspect her of a dark design to expose his inherent imbecility the more shamefully to the world at last. The luck of the President surpasses that of Barry Lyndon. His fillibusters, after continually slipping through his fingers, are continually thrown back upon his hands;—there is always a lady ready at his right hand to untie for him every fresh knot into which he blunders the red tapes of his policy;—and the very chaos of Mexican affairs at its most desperate crisis suddenly resolves itself into a momentary order for his special advantage.

Just when everybody was preparing to give up the cause of the Liberals in that distracted country, and the three-penny Talleyrands who hang about the avenues at Washington were debating the chances of a restoration of monarchy in Mexico, Gen. Robles, well and favorably known to our citizens through his diplomatic experience at Washington, suddenly rises to the head of affairs, oversetting the Dictator Zuloaga and opening the capital to the Constitutional President Juarez. This temporary success, if it be nothing more, of the Liberal party, offers to Mr. Buchanan precisely the occasion after which he has professed to long, for intervening morally, and if need be materially, to lend the support of the United States to a liberal Government in Mexico at the request of that Government itself.

General Robles is understood to be decidedly in favor of such an intervention; and an ounce of aid and comfort administered now to the cause he represents, will be far more effective than a pound of delayed approbation and procrastinated sympathy. If Mr. Buchanan ever means to defeat the wiles of the insidious goddess, he must move in this matter and at once. The appointment and immediate dispatch of a Minister to Mexico, properly qualified to deal with the Liberals in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, and with a just regard to the sentiment of this country, is a measure so explicitly called for by the latest intelligence from Mexico, that of course we may count on seeing an Envoy nominated and a Legation on its way—about the end of the year 1860!

The Great Question in Canadian Politics.—If we may judge from the utterances of Toronto and Montreal papers, the location of the Provincial capital continues to be the leading political topic in Canada. It is now about a year since good Queen Victoria, in a peace-making spirit, designated Ottawa as the future seat of Viceregal majesty. For a long time her lieges had quarreled over the matter, the important towns of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, each for itself claiming the honor and profit to accrue from being chosen as the seat of Government. There being no prospect of agreement, her Majesty was dutifully petitioned to untie the knot. She chose to cut it, and thus gratified nobody but the lumbering population of Ottawa. A furious sentiment of dissatisfaction raged, scarcely refraining from abuse of her Majesty, and wrecking two successive Ministries. But time has apparently brought the contestants very near to submission. The subject is discussed with diminished bitterness. Each of the aggrieved cities, while insisting that its own merits stand first, admits that Ottawa is second in the scale. This virtually settles the question. We may therefore set it down as fore-ordained that the general second choice is in future to be the residence of Governors General, and the meeting place of M. P. P's. It is a sprightly little town, with unlimited water-power and no end of pine logs.

What are we Coming to.—The House of Representatives refused to cheat the country out of a day's service on Saturday, because General Jackson defeated the British at New-Orleans some forty-five years ago. This extraordinary decision excited very natural surprise. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, reminded that body that such a thing had not occurred for fifteen years. The House seemed to think it quite time a good precedent were established. We quite agree with the House, and trust this new precedent may be followed for at least fifteen years to come. The fact that "Old Hickory" did his duty on one 8th of January, should not be twisted by members of Congress into an excuse for neglecting theirs.

Association of Real-Estate Owners.—We understand that a large number of influential gentlemen, interested in the opening and grading of the streets and avenues of that portion of the City in the neighborhood of the Central Park, have formed an Association for the purpose of promoting these objects. Our City Government has proved itself lamentably indifferent or inefficient in this matter, and it will by no means be amiss to have it watched and stirred up now and then by the parties directly interested in the progress of these improvements.

As things stand now, the Central Park is likely to be completed before there are any feasible means of getting to it. The contractors for grading and opening the Fifth and other avenues have shamefully neglected the performance of their duty, and it seems quite impossible to predict when these thoroughfares will be accessible. We do not understand that the Association referred to intends entering into any controversy either with contractors or with the City authorities under whom they act; but we hope they will do something towards securing a more faithful and vigorous prosecution of the work, so much needed in order to render the improvements on and about the Central Park available. They have taken an office at No. 56 Wall-street, where information concerning their plans and purposes can be obtained.

George D. Prentice on our Public Men.—The well-known editor of the Louisville *Journal*, lectured on Friday evening in Boston, on American politics and politicians. He does not regard the public men of this country as perfect by any means. Among their little failings, he enumerates atrocious selfishness, and utter cowardice. So much for political leaders. As for the people, Mr. P. thinks they are corrupted by our national successes, and wofully wanting in national spirit and attachment to the Constitution.

The Park.—As a public ground for the enjoyment of the people, and contributing to the elegance of the City, the City Hall Park has outlived its usefulness. It has, in fact, become a nuisance. It stands in the way of business, and the convenience of the people demands that it shall remain a park no longer. Take away the railing, and let the whole space be paved. What a magnificent square could this be made! Down, then, with the railing; up with the curb-stones; and let Tammany Hall have a Broadway front. The uselessness of the Park, as a park, is universally conceded, and the idea of throwing it all into an open paved square is gaining ground on the minds of the people every day. The railing is doomed.—*Sunday Atlas.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE QUAKER CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Important from the City of Mexico.

ZULOAGA DEPOSED BY GEN. ROBLES.

One Week Later from California.

$1,366,000 on the Way to New-York.

New Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with 120 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 20th of December, arrived here this evening. She was detained at the Coatzacoalcos bar by heavy northerly winds.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 26th ult.

General Zuloaga had been deposed by the forces under General Robles, and had taken refuge in the house of the English Minister.

General Robles announces himself as the head of the conservatives, and has sent commissioners to Vera Cruz to treat with General Juarez for a union with the Liberals.

The California news is unimportant.

The Pacific Mail steamship *John L. Stephens* had on board $1,366,000 in gold for New-York, $100,000 for this city, and $743,000 for England.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and the markets generally unchanged.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Henry Brigham*, from New-work; and *Siam*, from Siam; barks *David Godfrey*, from New-York; and *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Action Relative to the Kansas Troubles—Another Scheme for the Depletion of the Treasury—Statement of Capt. Maury of the Schooner Susan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 9.

A special messenger arrived yesterday from Kansas, bringing intelligence relative to the difficulties pending in the Southern part of the Territory. Montgomery, Brown and others were making a desperate stand, and the action of the Missouri Legislature appropriating money to pay the expenses of a force to "wipe them out" threatens to kindle a civil war. An extra session of the Cabinet was held last night relative to this matter, which the President considers as wearing a most threatening aspect. The course resolved upon has not transpired, but it is supposed that the interposition of troops will be ordered. The question is being discussed as to whether it is not the duty of the President to forbid, or to take measures to prevent, the interference of Missouri.

Among the many projects to deplete the public treasury for private benefit is one which is just now warmly urged upon members of Congress, to purchase 10,000 copies of a life of De Soto recently published in Philadelphia. All kinds of patriotic motives are urged in behalf of the scheme, and sundry lobby agents are actively working in its behalf.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 9.

The House Committee on Public Lands have acted adversely on the bills referred to them proposing a grant of lands to California, Kansas and Nebraska, for railroad purposes.

The delegate and several other friends of the organization of a territorial government for Colona are desirous of being heard on the subject, and it is probable that the House Committee on Territories will reopen the subject for that purpose.

A Post-Office has been established at Gilá City, Arizona, and H. Burch appointed Postmaster.

A recent letter from that Territory says the people have put into operation a judicial system of their own, to continue in force until one shall be established by the authority of the United States. Several trials have already taken place.

The Mobile *Mercury* contains the statement of Capt. Maury, of the schooner *Susan*. He says the *Susan* was driven on the Honduras coast by adverse winds. On the 16th, at 3 in the morning, saw breakers under her lee bow. The helmsman mistook the order, and the *Susan*, under eight knots headway, went on to a sunken coral reef, bilged and broke in two. The foremost was cut away and the mainmast went by the board. At daybreak, a raft was commenced, and after six days' labor, it was completed and the fillibusters reached a small island. Maury and Anderson went to Belize in a small boat, where a charter was arranged for the brig *Kate*, but Capt. Goodspeed refused to sail with fillibusters. Capt. Bates, of the American bark *Honduras*, offered some of the leaders a free passage to New-York, which they declined.

Governor Seymour, hearing of their predicament, invited Captain Maury to call, and asked the particulars of his voyage, and especially what had been done with Lieutenant Whyte. He then said if they could do no better, he would send them to the United States in the six-gun steam-sloop *Basilisk*. As they had violated no law of England, he regarded them simply as shipwrecked United States citizens. He did not inquire into their original intentions. He gave Captain Maury one hour to decide. Governor Seymour went himself to the reef, and told the "boys," they were in the sacred character of guests, and then leaving, sent them on to Mobile. The Mobile papers call for a demonstration in honor of the *Basilisk*.

The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday reports the arrival there of James R. Adamson, the second mate, and four seamen of the schooner *Worcester*, lost.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, inclosing reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General relative to the claims of Cormack and Ramsey for alleged abrogation of their contract for carrying the mail *via* Vera Cruz and Acapulco to San Francisco.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said the executive officers of the Government have refused to carry out the law authorizing the First Comptroller to adjust the damages. He thought the reasons assigned for the refusal utterly indefensible. It was a high usurpation of power, which it became the dignity of Congress to resent in the most efficient manner. It was important to know whether Bureau or Cabinet officers have the right to make laws for themselves. He wanted the Judiciary Committee to examine and report whether any further legislation is necessary.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said the former Attorney-General gave an opinion adverse to the claim, but Mr. Whittlesey declined to yield obedience to it, taking the ground that the law authorized him, as first Comptroller, to adjust the damages. The present Comptroller, Mr. Medill, was governed by a similar opinion of Judge Black that there had been no violation of contract, and therefore there could be no damages.

Mr. Nichols reminded Mr. Houston of the fact that the law instructed the First Comptroller to carry its will into effect, and contended that the Attorney-General had no power to prevent the execution of the law.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, understood that Congress id not decide whether damages were due or not, but constituted the First Comptroller a chancellor to act upon and determine the case upon its merits.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, said the First Comptroller had no right to set up his judgment over an act of Congress, which he as a ministerial officer had disregarded.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, as an effort had been made to inflict censure on the First Comptroller, invited an investigation into his conduct.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, reminded the House of the fact that this was the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, that the Senate had set a patriotic example by adjourning over, and that, from his information, Congress had not sat on such an occasion for fifteen years. For these reasons, he moved that the House adjourn. Negatived, 86 against 93.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether the Rock Island military reservation has been transferred from the War to the Interior Department, and thrown open to preëmption at a dollar and a quarter per acre.

Another ineffectual motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a statement of the moneys expended during the last ten years for barracks, officers' quarters, &c., the object being to reduce the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved the House adjourn.

Mr. Morgan, of N. Y., demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wished to show for what the administration democrats are wasting time.

Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, remarked that if the democrats are determined that no business shall be done, the House had better adjourn.

The question was decided in the affirmative by seven majority, and the House adjourned.

Affairs of Kansas Territory.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO LAWRENCE—GOVERNOR MEDARY'S MESSAGE.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The Kansas Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, with the sanction of the Governor. The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of Lewis, Graham, Allison and Stevenson, in the Third District, and Veale, from Marshall County, and the Secretary was requested to administer the oath, which he refused to do, when the Secretary *pro tem.* was authorized to perform the act, which he did.

Mr. Holliday, of the Council, gave notice of a bill asking Congress to annex to Kansas all that portion of Nebraska south of the Platte River.

Bills were introduced in the House to repeal the bogus statutes and to abolish slavery.

The Governor's Message regrets the growing disposition of various parties in the Union to override the voters and corrupt the ballot-box, and says—To the victors belong the spoils; but they are the spoils of patronage given to a power for the public weal. No one has a right or a reason to complain of the successful party distributing the posts of favor among its political friends. He hints that Kansas may get more liberal favors from Congress as a Territory than as a State.

The report of the Commissioner appointed to audit claims shows the amount presented to be upwards of $301,000, and the amount awarded $254,000, of which $39,000 are of a public class and $215,000 of a private nature.

The Comptroller reports the taxable property of the Territory at $25,000,000, and the number of acres of land sold and preëmpted at about 3,000,000.

The Governor strongly reprehends the conduct of persons in Linn and Bourbon Counties, and says he is prepared to unite with the Assembly in the most cordial manner for the adoption of such measures as shall restore order, and will bring to their aid all the power placed at his discretion by the Executive.

Several papers in Southern Nebraska say that public sentiment there is almost unanimous in favor of annexation to Kansas.

Marine Disasters.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP MARGARET TYSON.

Providence, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 9.

The bark *Azor*, at this port, from Fayal 15th ult., reports having brought home Wm. Kennedy, the man picked up at sea by the *Oread* from the house of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, Capt. Morris, from New-York for San Francisco, before reported lost. He states that the ship capsized in a gale on a Saturday night—does not know the date, latitude or longitude, and lay on her beam-ends until Sunday morning, when she was settling very fast; Captain Morris then called all the men aft, and told them to look out for themselves, as he should go down in the ship; she soon had every appearance of sinking. The ship had six boats, three of which were stove by the drifting spars about the deck; two were stove alongside, and the sixth was launched in safety; five of the crew jumped into her, but she was capsized soon after by a heavy sea; four of the men got on her bottom and the fifth—the man saved—caught a rope hanging from the ship and hauled himself on board again; he then stripped off part of his clothes and swam to the ship's house, which had become detached from the wreck. He found two of the crew on it, and was soon after joined by two more, who had been floating on portions of the wreck. At this time the ship had entirely disappeared. Two men soon died from exposure. The third man became delirious on the ninth day and jumped overboard. The fourth died two days before Kennedy was picked up. He says that he caught seven small fish with his hands, and occasionally caught water when it rained. He accounts for his being seventeen days on the wreck from the fact that the last man who died told him that they had passed three Sundays on the wreck. He does not know what date the ship was lost. He is an Irishman, and not very intelligent. Letters from the Captain of the schooner *Oread* state that it was in longitude 40° that he picked up Kennedy.

Kennedy's statement is not very straightforward, but it may be accounted for partly from his ignorance, and partly from not having recovered from his sufferings yet.

SCHOONER WORCESTER LOST—SCHOONER SAMUEL CASTNER ASHORE.

Providence, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The schooner *Worcester*, of Providence, Rhodes, from Philadelphia for Mobile, with a general cargo, was lost Dec. 10, on Bahama Banks. Captain Elisha H. Rhodes and the mate, John S. Adamson, were lost.

The schooner *Samuel Castner*, Shepard, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, went on the reef near Newport last night. She is full of water, her bulwarks are stove, and her rudder is gone. The crew reached the light boat at Brentnor's reef after being eight hours out. Assistance will be sent to her immediately.

LOSS OF BRIG THOMAS AND EDWARD.

New-Bedford, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The brig *Thomas and Edward*, of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Bailey, from Salt River, Ga., with a cargo of hard pine, went ashore at Cuttyhunk, Thursday night, and is a total loss.

News from Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates of Dec. 20, reached Independence to night. The Navajo Indians were perfectly submissive, and willing to do anything to secure peace. Colonel Bonneville and Indian Agent Collins left Santa Fé for Fort Defiance on the 14th, to conclude a peace. Nothing had been heard of the mail party that left Neosho, Mo., Oct. 15, for Albuquerque.

From Boston.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURE—DEATH OF MRS. FISHER.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Mr. John Morrissey, editor of the *Old Colony Memorial*, printed at Plymouth, was to-day elected Sergeant-at Arms by both branches of the Legislature.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 9.

Mrs. Warren Fisher, daughter of Dr. Winslow Lewis, died this morning from injuries received on Wednesday last. She was fatally cut in the side and abdomen by glass, broken and precipitated upon her by an avalanche of snow, while shopping in a store on Washington-street.

Weather Reports.

Oswego, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

The weather was quite warm here yesterday, with rain, until towards night, when a sudden change took place, the thermometer sinking to zero, and a strong northwest wind springing up. To-day there have been flurries of snow, but not sufficient to bring the sleighs out. We have had no sleighing as yet this Winter.

Watertown, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

Thermometer at zero. No snow.

Ogdensburg, Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

This is the coldest day of the season. The sleighing is good. Thermometer 6° below zero.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

Weather clear, with strong N. W. wind. At sunset the thermometer stood at 17°.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 9.

The weather has been very cold all day. The thermometer at 10 o'clock to-night indicated 10° above zero. The air is still growing colder.

Detection of a Mail Robber.

Troy, Sunday, Jan. 9.

John Marr, of Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, has been detected by Mail Agent Holbrook, in robbing the mails at Mechanicsville Post-office. He was arrested last night and committed to the Troy Jail. His depredations have been extensive.

Democratic Nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The State Democratic Convention at Frankfort to-day nominated Beriah Magoffin for Governor, and Linn Boyd for Lieutenant-Governor.

Election of a U. S. Senator from Michigan.

Detroit, Jan. 8, 1859.

The Legislature to-day at Lansing, elected Ex-Governor Bingham, United States Senator.

The Mutineers of the Ship Flying Dragon.

Norfolk, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Eight of the mutineers of the ship *Flying Dragon*, that went ashore, yesterday, on Horseshoe Shoal, near Old Point, have been brought up here by the United States Marshal. The ship is not now aground.

Fire in Corning, N. Y.

Corning, Jan. 8—8 P. M.

A fire occurred here to-night, destroying the dwelling house of Charles De Witt, and a shoe store occupied by Jacob Hoffman. Loss not estimated.

THE RUMORS FROM CUBA.

The Recent Reported Revolutionary Movement in Cuba---Americans Implicated.

What it Amounted to---Return of the Revolutionists.

Our readers probably remember the commotion excited some ten days since by the rumor that a fresh revolutionary movement was on foot in the Island of Cuba, and that the Government of the Island had applied to France for her intervention and protection.

The report was telegraphed from New-Orleans, and professed to rest on the authority of General RELEAU, and of a gentleman just arrived from the Island, who stated that a revolutionary movement had been secretly planned,—that *two or three hundred Americans* were on the Island, professing to be laborers, but really active agents in the scheme, and that the greatest alarm prevailed among the authorities who had applied to France for aid.

We announced the report at the time as a ridiculous *canard*, but it formed the basis of several very sanguinary and truculent editorials in the columns of one of our cotemporaries. The arrival of the schooner *Julia M. Hallock*, Captain CLARK, at this port on Saturday, puts us in possession of the facts which led to this ridiculous rumor.

She has brought back *thirty-two* Americans, who had been induced to go out to Cuba as laborers upon the Railroad from San Jago de Cuba to Trinidad, which is in the hands of an American Company, which has its head-quarters in this City. It was *their* presence in Cuba that alarmed the susceptible gentleman whose report was sent by telegraph from New-Orleans to our City Press. They found that they had been deceived by the agent of the Company, and on representing the affair to the Cuban Government were promptly sent back to New-York under its charge, but at the expense of the Company.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Sun* of Nov. 2, induced these men to enter upon this adventure:

"WANTED immediately, 200 men to go to the Island of Cuba to work on a railroad. Wages $20 a month and found. Apply immediately to Captain GORDON, No. 109 West-street."

In accordance with this notice a number of persons applied to Captain GORDON, who was acting as the agent of the Company. After conversation with him they each signed a contract embracing the following stipulations:

1. Their wages were to be $20 a month.
2. They were to be "found," that is, provided with all necessary articles and to receive a free passage—some of them on board the bark *Linda Stuart*, Captain WHITE.

They left New-York in the bark mentioned on the 17th of November, and found reason for complaining considerably of the provisions, food and bedding furnished during the voyage. They reached St. Jago on the 28th of November, and were there offered a contract which they alleged to be of a very different tenor from the one they had signed here. On the way out they were all requested to represent themselves as Irishmen, inasmuch as that was the class of laborers whom they were permitted to introduce into the Island. Although many of them refused to do so, no obstacle whatever was offered to their landing.

Most of them refused to work under this new contract, at the same time declaring their willingness to fulfil the engagements they had made before leaving New-York. After a good deal of delay they were told that they were to go to work at seventy-five cents a day, and to receive nothing when from bad weather or other causes they could not work; and that they were to engage themselves for a year, instead of six months, according to the original agreement. They were also required to pay for every article of food and of clothing which they might need, and at very nearly double its ordinary price. The agent of the Company at Cuba informed them that unless they saw fit to go to work upon these terms they would be put in chains and compelled to work.

Under these circumstances they appealed to the Governor of St. Jago for justice. They represented the case to him, and told him they asked only such protection as the laws of Cuba and of common humanity would give them. They showed him how they had been deceived by the Company's agents, and asked either that the contract which had been made with them in New-York should be fulfilled, or else that they might be returned to that City.

On the 11th of December the Governor sent word to them by the Captain of Police that those of them who were not natives of Ireland should be returned to the United States,—as they had all been introduced to the island as Irishmen, although there were Germans, Frenchmen, Americans, and even Spaniards among them. On the 15th they were directed to go to the city and embark on the *Julia M. Hallock* for New-York, which they did the next day, and arrived here, after a stormy and uncomfortable passage, on Saturday last.

We understand that they intend to seek redress of the Company for the losses they have sustained in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the contract under which they were induced to go. They have lost two months of their time, which they could very poorly afford to lose, besides the discomfort and anxiety they have experienced. They are now in this City, and will solicit the aid of the authorities in the endeavor to secure justice.

FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the schooner *Amy Chase*, Capt. BREVOOR, we have advices from Porto Cabello to Dec. 15. The country is apparently quiet. There were great preparations being made for the reception of Gen. PAEZ. A great display is anticipated on his arrival. The Venezuelans were criticizing the Americans for making such *grand demonstrations* at his departure from the United States. Capt. B. reports Porto Cabello as being very sickly when he left.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 459 Broadway.

Take Healthful Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, Made to Order and ready made, constantly on hand, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $6, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Have you Seen Dr. Chilton's Certificate showing that the splendid properties of CRISTADORA'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE are unclouded by a single deleterious ingredient! See the certificate by all means, at CRISTADORA'S, No. 6 Astor House.

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IT MAKES A RELIABLE STITCH.
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Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
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No. 42 Park-row.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st. The proprietor devotes his whole time to his business and observes the utmost strictness in conducting it. Medicines warranted pure and genuine. SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 23th-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

VANDERVEER—RANDELL.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Rev. John P. Knox, of Newtown, JACOB P. VANDERVEER of Flatbush, to CATHERINE MARIA, eldest daughter of William Randell, of the former place.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, KATIE MANUEL, daughter of Hugh and Virginia P. Kelly, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 216 2d av.

PERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 8, SUSAN MERSEINE PERRY, aged 34 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 45 Marion-st.

Blessed are the dead that died in the Lord.

Friend and daughter, thou has left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

CROOKE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 7, Mr. ROBERT L. CROOKE, aged 62 years.

His remains will be taken this day (Monday) to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, after a short illness, EDWARD HULL, Jr., in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, WARD, son of J. W. Raymond, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 15 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, JAMES THORNE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, ROBERT WOOD, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 56 Park av., near Oxford st.

HUNTER.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, RICHARD HUNTER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Dutch Kills, Newtown.

LITTELL.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 7, RICHARD D. LITTELL, Esq., in his 69th year.

His friends, and those of his son, John D. Littell, of Hoboken, N. J., are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OSBORNE.—At South Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 7, GILLIAM, youngest son of Charles F. and Mary Feild Osborne, formerly of Virginia.

REDMOND.—At Jamesburg, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, JANE, wife of Alexander Redmond, aged 70 years.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

From Essays of John Foster.

I am very far from disliking philosophical speculation, or daring flights of fancy, on this high subject. *On the contrary, it appears to me strange that any one firmly holding the belief of a life to come, should not have both the intellectual faculty and the imagination excited to the utmost in the trial, however unavailing, to give some outlines of definite form to the unseen realities.*

A BOOK OF STARTLING THOUGH PLEASING INTEREST:
FUTURE LIFE;
Or,
SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD.
By GEORGE WOOD, author of "Peter Shemihil in America," "Modern Pilgrims," &c.
One neat 12mo. Price $1 25.

Commendations from influential papers:

From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.

We have not, for many a day, read a volume so beautiful in imagery, so pure, and encouraging aspirations so high and hopeful, as the one bearing the above title. The manner in which the writer treats the future state of man, and the scenes in another world, although it may not conform with the views of many persons, still it is beautiful; showing, in this presentation of the writer's imagination, the activity of the heavenly existence, the attainment of one degree to another of heavenly knowledge, and a continual development of heavenly intellect, and a growing comprehension of the ever-revealing beauty and art, and unalloyed happiness of that beautiful region we all love to contemplate, and indulge hopes for an everlasting habitation.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The moral tone of the work is unexceptionable, and the author does not belie the orthodox profession of his preface.

From the New-York Observer.

The boldness and beauty of the conception on which this book is constructed, command the reader's admiration, and the splendor of the diction, the elevation of the sentiment, and the purity of the style, are worthy of a master of rhetoric, as well as Christian scholar.

At first blush the pious mind is startled by the attempt to bring the earthly and heavenly into such associations as are here presented; but the general view of the author is in harmony with the scriptural teachings, and is supported by the opinions of many great and good men.

From the Boston Post.

The scenes are drawn with graphic power, and the "*genius loci*" is sustained with a skill we have never found in any modern writer. As a view of Christianity from the author's stand-point it is almost unequaled, and we commend it to all those who would understand that proud elevation of feeling which sustains mankind through fiery trials, and who would learn the joys which await the faithful. The book is full of thought and erudition, and the foot-notes alone are worthy of the perusal of every scholar.

From the St. Louis Daily Democrat.

Strange and daring as it may seem it is none other than a novel founded on heaven—an attempt to portray the life beyond the grave, in the customary show of this earth. The work has a strange fascination about it that will enlist many more readers than those who approve either its plot or portrayal. Indeed, we all have our notions of the hereafter, drawn from the sensuous experiences of this world. This, we believe, is true, from Bunyan, who describes "the shining city," to Jeremy Taylor's poor widow, who thought that heaven "was a place of rest, where she should sit in a clean white apron and sing psalms." Shall we then condemn unheard this new and weird author, who would write forth, in symbols of our daily life, his imagings of the Upper World? Or shall we rather say with Pollok:

——"The song
Of heaven is ever new; for daily, thus,
And nightly new discoveries are made
Of God's unbounded wisdom, power, and love,
Which give the understanding larger room,
And swell the hymn with ever-growing praise."

From the National Era, (D. C.)

The whole tone and atmosphere of the book are buoyant and joyous. Every page evinces not only an eye and ear for beauty, but a large heart of sympathy with life in all its developments. A liberal spirit pervades the work, yet it is not erratic. The writer, seizing the prominent points of the early and later Christian ages, accepts the good and rejects the evil in both, with a discrimination as rare as it is judicious. Striking out boldly, attempting "things unattempted yet in prose," he does not hesitate to fortify himself with names so great that the world will hardly dare gainsay.

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NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL (or Tea-Gathering) will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. Addresses will be delivered by a number of eminent speakers, and the occasion will probably be one of unusual interest. Tickets, 50 cents each (none sold at the door) may be had at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Waverley place; at Randolph's, Broadway, corner of Amity-st.; at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway, or of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements:
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AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK.—FAMILIES traveling by land or sea, should be supplied with this article. If any one has doubts let him call at the Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway, and have them removed

"Replete with interest, morality and beauty."
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WHILE IT WAS MORNING.
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What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA ZINGARA.
This, MONDAY, Jan. 10 at 8 o'clock.

This morning commences the sale of seats for the ZINGARA, and the St. George's Festival.

To-morrow morning commences the sale for the HUGUENOTS.

PICCOLOMINI'S LAST APPEARANCE
but one prior to her departure for Europe
FIRST APPEARANCE OF BRIGNOLI,
who has arrived from Boston.

NOTICE.—As the season unavoidably closes on Thursday, and in consequence of the changes which had to be made in the repertoire of last week, Balfe's Opera of
LA ZINGARA
can only be given this evening.
MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 8.
Most positively the only night of Balfe's Opera of
LA ZINGARA,
being the Italian version of the popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI	as	Arlina
Signor BRIGNOLI	as	Thaddeus

The other *rolés* by
Mlle. GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.
In the course of the "Zingara"
A GRAND BALLET,
to the new music, expressly composed by Balfe.
SOTO, DANSTAEDT,
and the Corps de Ballet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that there will be only three more performances—on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the season opens in Philadelphia, from whence the company will depart for New-Orleans, and not apper again in New-York until Easter Monday.

Mr. Ullman regrets to announce that in consequence of Mlle. Piccolomini's services being imperatively required in London early in April, he has not been able to obtain an extension of his contract from Mr. Lumley.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will not therefore appear in New-York after next Thursday, and can only be heard on Monday and Thursday, Jan. 10 and 13, when, consequently, she will make her
FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
previous to her departure for Europe.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday—Grand Festival of the St. George's Society—day and evening. A grand combination Matinée, consisting of the entire opera of MARTHA, and LA SERVA PADRONA. In the evening, a Grand Concert and the Oratorio of THE CREATION. Admission to both performances, $1 50; to the Matinée alone, $1; to the Concert and Oratorio, $1.

On WEDNESDAY—Farewell appearance of Laborde, Poinsot and Carl Formes. Only night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with its splendid mise en scene and grand cast.

On THURSDAY—Farewell appearance of Piccolomini, being positively the last time that she can appear in New-York prior to her departure for London, and close of the season.

The company open in Philadelphia on Friday, and will not appear in New York until Easter Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
FLORENZA, GHIONI, TAMARO, LORINI, PERRING,
Miss BRAINERD, Miss HEYWOOD,
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. GRÆVER-JOHNSON,
together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.

The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
the SERVA PADRONA,
By PICCOLOMINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
and the entire opera of
MARTHA,
IN ITALIAN,
By LABORDE and BRIGNOLI.
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT,
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.
The choruses will be sung by
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
who have in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.
Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.
During the evening, will be sung
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.

Admission to both performances	$1 50
Admission to Matinée	1 00
Admission in the evening	1 00

Sale of tickets commences this morning, at the usual ticket-offices.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
TOM TAYLOR'S LAST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY
ever produced upon the New-York stage, having achieved by its
HUMOROUS POWER
an uninterrupted career of popularity for
THREE ENTIRE MONTHS,
during which period its comicalities have never failed to excite the
MOST UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
of its auditors, who, during the
UNPARALLELED RUN OF THIS PLAY,
have formed a MAMMOTH AGGREGATE of
MORE THAN 150,000 PEOPLE!
a success never before witnessed in this City.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1859,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Lieut Vernon, R. N.	Mr Levick
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters	Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana }	Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac	Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist	Miss Laura Honey

Supported by the strength of the company
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK
OF A
SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY.
An event unknown before in the City of New-York.
This, and every evening during the week.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MR. WALLACK
as
SHYLOCK.
GREAT CAST.
Superb Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.
Box book open for the week.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY & TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan 10th and 11th,
The entertainment will commence with the
WILD RIDER OF THE SANTEE.
To be followed by the three act drama of
THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA.
The whole terminating with the comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.
To be succeeded by THE GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with THE TERROR OF WALLACHIA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 10 and 11,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.

Putnam	Mr. Closkey
Violetta	Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the Comedy entitled a
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BANVARD'S

GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

The CHECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments at the Palace Garden Pavilion on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst.

After which, performances every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of
MONS. CHECINI.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door. No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

A NIGHT OF BOXING.—THIS (Monday) EVENING a complimentary testimonial to Professor G. TAYLOR, of Boston, will be given at Hoym's Theatre, Bowery, opposite Spring st., when John Morrissey, Charles Ottignon and other first-class men will set-to.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUBARD'S
BRONZE COPY LIFE SIZE OF HOUDON'S
STATUE OF WASHINGTON,
On exhibition
AT THE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
No. 522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. FERDINAND RICHARDT begs leave to inform the public that he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 10, at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., his
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lakes George, Winnepiseogee and Squawm, Mississippi and Hudson Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Beach at Cape May, N. J., Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS,
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED DRAWINGS FROM NATURE,
mostly taken in America.
The Gallery is open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.
N. B.—Mr. RICHARDT cordially invites his brother artists to visit this exhibition.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG Men's Association for the benefit of the Roman Catholic orphans, to be held at Niblo's Theatre and Saloon, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1859. Shelton's two bands are engaged. Tickets to admit a gentleman and two ladies, $3. Floor Manager, Mr. Charles Wright.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Wm Lalor, Theodore P. Kelly, Oliver K. Mooney,
Andrew L. Byrne, John A. McSorley, John W. McKinley,
John L. McMenomy, Robert G. Lalor, John O'Dwyer,
James A. Carolan, Peter Meehan, Wm. H. White,
John J. Kelly, E. J. Kelly, Francis Tuomey,
J'h P. McLaughlin, John Kelly, George S. Walsh,
Richard Dalton, Jeremiah Kelly, Joseph O'Donohue,
Thomas Muldoon, John J. Bradley, James M. McGrath,
Thomas Higgins, John A. Boyle, Peter Trainor,
Oscar Spence, Thomas Hussey, Joseph McGuire,
M. J. D. McGlynn, John Kennedy, Michael Tuomey,
Wm. Fitzpatrick, James Gilligan, Joseph Lynch,
Edward C. Byrne, Thomas O'Brien, Edward J. Murray,
Timothy Lynch, Peter Gaughran, Daniel Sweeney, Jr.
Jeremiah Quinlan, James T. Duigan, M. A. Clark,
Richard Barry, Edward Denin.

JAMES LYNCH, President.
OLIVER SADLIER, 1st Vice-President.
JOHN A. MCLAUGHLIN, 2d Vice-President.
DANIEL LALOR, Treasurer.
JOHN MCCARTEN, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the much-talked-about and so profoundly interesting SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in 1853, otherwise called THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS OF Dr. KANE, accompanied by an Oral Explanation and Description, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The Largest Woman Alive Mrs. SHERWOOD, is still at the Museum. The only AQUARIA in America worth alluding to, the HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, and all the other curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Brilliant success. Great combination of tragedy and ballet. MONDAY, Jan. 10, first appearance here of the popular tragedian, J. PROCTOR who will perform VIRGINIUS. To conclude with the celebrated BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE, consisting of the graceful Celestine Franck and a splendid combination.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF WILL READ "Hamlet" THIS (Monday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock at the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.
Admission 25 cents.
Tickets may be obtained of
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door,
MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will deliver the first lecture of the series in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Lectures and Lecturers*.
Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Ch'n. of Lec. Com.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr*. Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London*.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WM ADAMS—Subject—*Daily Wonders*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-Penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts,

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The ninth lecture in the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life*. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—THE REV. A. A. WOOD, D. D., WILL deliver a lecture on *Self Culture* before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Admission free.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES, in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., will be given MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Subject—*Mission of Luther*. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

A LECTURE ON TRUTH WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door. J. MULHOLLAND, Ch'n Lecture Com.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL the Veterans of the War of 1812, residents of the City of New-York and elsewhere, are invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute, (Hall No. 2,) on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the Pension bill now before the Senate of the United States, and making some demonstrations in memory of the Battle of New-Orleans. An address will be delivered by H. S. SMITH, and others. All of our citizens in favor of the above objects, (ladies in particular,) are invited to attend. Thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., for patriotically tendering the use of above Hall. N. B.—Veterans will please wear the cockade.
A. COLEMAN, Sec'y, THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.
W. CORBIERE, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

SAILORS' RIGHTS.—A MEETING OF SEAMEN, officers and others will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable for removing the difficulties now thrown in the way of sick and disabled seamen who need hospital relief. Able and interesting speakers will be present to address the meeting. Seamen are cordially invited to attend. Come one! Come all!!

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. It is expected that all the members will attend, as business of the greatest importance will come before them. Those desirous of obtaining information in relation to their taxes can do so then.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MARINE SOCIETY.—AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Marine Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

A FIFTY CENT-SATION!!!
AT MACY'S!!
JOUVIN'S
PARIS
KID GLOVES.
FIFTY CENTS A PAIR.

Ladies, we are opening 20,000 Dozen of these Gloves, and they are warranted FRENCH KID, equal in quality to BAJOU'S or ALEXANDRE'S, and they are the BEST QUALITY imported. Only 50 cents a pair.

COME ONE,
COME ALL,
AND BUY THEM!!

We have all numbers, for Ladies, in White, Light Colors, Modes and Dark Colors, for 50 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received per steamship *Fulton*, an assortment of
LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK SILK ROBES;
Very handsome, new styles.
ALSO,
GAUZE DE LYON AND GRENADINE ROBES
FOR
EVENING DRESSES.
Open at retail on Monday, Jan. 10.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10,
AT RETAIL,
1,000 pieces SHIRTING LINENS, from
from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
These goods are very much under price.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per Steamer *Fulton*,
150 pieces of PLAIN SILKS,
At $1 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.
Extraordinary bargains in Linen Goods, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels Shirtings, Linens, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large stock of Shirting Muslins,
Of the very best makes.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per Steamer *Fulton*,
250 pieces of NEW SPRING SILKS,
In light colors,
Suitable for evening dresses.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.
2,000 Dresses of rich Paris Printed Delaines,
Reduced to 1s. 6d. per yard,
At great bargains.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES
Reduced 45 per cent.

CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.

Closing sale
Of the season,
In order to GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED
Close out
The entire stock,
As the premises are to be enlarged for the Spring trade
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
PLAIN BEAVER, Reduced 40 per cent.
FRENCH BEAVER.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, TRICOT BEAVER
RAGLANS AND CLOAKS, And CASTOR BEAVER
CLOTH RAGLANS, all colors, at $3. Reduced 4 per cent.
BEAVER RAGLANS, new styles, at $4.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK,

At 25 cents per yard.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

SPLENDID LINEN HUCK FOR BATHING-

Towels at 12½ cents per yard,
only damaged by water.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

YARD-WIDE SHIRTING,

Superior quality,
Only 9 cents per yard, worth 1s., at
T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av.

SPLENDID ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,

LINEN FINISH,
Only 12½ cents per yard; usual price 18 cents.
Damaged by water only.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WET BLACK SILK.

Fine black silk, good quality, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
Heavy and wide silk at 5s. 6d., worth $1.
The greatest bargains ever offered.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

LARGE LINEN TOWELS,

At 75 cents per dozen, worth 10s.
Extra heavy and large Huc. aback do.,
at 10s., worth 14s.
Only damaged by water.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WE TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE MISFORTUNES OF FEW FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANY.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th av., near 8th st.,
Will offer this day, Jan. 9, 1859, 64 cases of superior sheeting, linen, table damask, napkins, towelling, doilies, shirting, &c.,
DAMAGED BY WATER ONLY,
which will be offered at from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar.
This gives a splendid chance for
HOTELS AND HOUSEKEEPERS
to replenish their stock.
Sale to commence at 8 A. M.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10, great inducements to purchasers in want of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Irish Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins,
Towellings, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Dimities, Long Cloths, Brilliants,
Plain and Checkered Cambric Muslins, &c., &c.,
being one of the largest stocks ever offered
in this City, imported expressly for the opening
of their Spring Trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, Jan. 10, an invoice of superb
BRUSSELS LACE GOODS,
Including the latest novelties for
WEDDINGS, BALLS, PARTIES, &c., &c.
Received per Steamer *Fulton*.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to sell the balance of their Winter stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, &c.,
At the recent popular prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer for the present their immense stock of CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
At their late popular prices, notwithstanding the large advance in Europe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMER,

EXTRA RICH TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
IN BLACK AND COLORS,
ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.

AND SCARFS,
In every variety of Style and Price.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, (late FROST & Co.,) No. 459 Broadway.

DRY GOODS NEWLY IMPORTED.—A large assortment of White Jaconets, Cambric Muslins, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices. GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, SHAWLS, &c.,
At retail, on Monday, Jan. 10.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
(To make room for their spring importations) will offer
AT RETAIL UNTIL JAN. 31,
The entire balance of their fall stock
At a great reduction on former prices, viz:
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES,
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, LINENS, BLANKETS,
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and well capable to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIGENT servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid: is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery or dining-room: wages not so much considered as a situation in a good family; highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MIDdle-aged woman of respectability and character; is a thorough and competent servant in the kitchen; would assist in washing and ironing in a small family; first-class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, OF TIDY habits, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, does up linen in a magnificent style; will do the work of a small family; wages, $6. Also, a girl as waitress and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; wages, $5. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework. Also, by five very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and very good and kind to children; has no objection to go in the country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of sober and industrious habits, (a Protestant) as cook. She is also a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 31 Hamilton-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LADY to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful in the best manner. Call at No. 206 Centre-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse, is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing hair. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, and would prefer a good home to large compensation. Address Mrs. J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from ten to fifteen years.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS—No. 820 Broadway, east side, near 12th-st., respectfully solicits the patronage of her friends at her new office, No. 820 Broadway. The best of domestics only, sent from Mrs. GREEN'S.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 28 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business, the care and management of a greenhouse, grapery, ornamental shrubbery, &c.; also, the management of a farm and the care of stock and horses; can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; wages not much object for the Winter, but wants fair wages in the Spring; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, or No. 9 John-st., seed-store, for three days.

UN JEUNE HOMME, NOUVELLEMENT arrivé de France, désire se placer sois comme domestique ou valet de chambre, dans une famille privée, ou maison bourgeoise. Sortant des meilleurs maisons de Paris. S'addresser (initiales) E. W., chez Mme. Vanir, 3d-av. No. 182, pour huit jours.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man, in a wholesale hat store, one doing City trade, as the advertiser can bring some trade; he is acquainted with the retail business in the City. Address HATS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as bartender, or can feed a press in printing office; has no objection to either; can procure the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Apply at Mr. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days; or address D. Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as receiving and shipping clerk, or any active situation in a wholesale house. Good reference as to honesty and capability. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF SEleuze and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE (AND A practical printer) desires a permanent engagement. Address EDITOR, Box No. 134 *Times* office, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 10 and 11.

AN AMERICAN WITH RESPONSIBLE City references, desires employment as collector, outdoor salesman, or any situation of trust with a fair salary. Address HUNTER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age, must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; no others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, to A. H. N., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART, ACTIVE MEN AS agents, to sell A. Brower's Patent Waterproof Composition for boots, shoes and leather of all kinds, making them perfectly impervious to water by a single application. Can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre st.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY WHO writes well. Weekly salary $2. Apply, with specimen of writing, to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 35 Pine st.

WANTED—A HOSIERY SALESMAN WHO HAS a thorough knowledge of the trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate reach. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 11th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN NEAR FULTON FERRY.—A fine front room, with pantry attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Partial board $3 per week. Apply at No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO pleasant rooms, on the second floor, neatly furnished, very comfortable, with accommodations for fire, would accommodate two or four gentlemen; also, a bedroom, and use of a parlor on the first floor. Those wishing rooms, would do well to call and see for themselves, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for one week.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

TWO OR THREE PERSONS MAY FIND the comforts of a home in a quiet, respectable family, by applying at No. 17 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

NO. 59 LEROY-STREET.—A DESIRABLE room in a private family, for a single gentleman, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition.
G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on the 18th of January he will open
CLASSES
for instruction in piano-forte playing to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's music store.
Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 149 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a practical course at FOLSEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid, business penmen, or good bookkeepers for only $10. This course will prepare them to obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks: two desks vacant. Apply this day or evening.

GUITAR AND SINGING.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, Guitarist, enables his pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs, and play effectively the most admired compositions Address No. 94 4th-av., opposite 11th-st. Pupils attended at Harlem, High Bridge, and Carmansville.

FRENCH CLASSES—$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.—MADAME A. GRIEUMARD, brévetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris. No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st; also respectfully offers to schools and private persons competent lessons in the French language. Can give unquestionable references.

AT THE ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, new pupils are received upon very favorable terms for thorough instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Success guaranteed to all, old or young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

EDUCATIONAL HERALD AND MUSICAL MONTHLY.—A journal for the schoolroom fireside and singing school. In addition to the literary and educational departments, a musical has been added, under the charge of an eminent composer. Terms, fifty cents per annum: five copies $2. Teachers and others wanted as agents.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELLENT boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHing for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION to teach German and French, and the fine needleworks, or as housekeeper, in a respectable family. Address PAULINE REICHE, Hoboken, Bloomfield Academy.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS,
&c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, paras, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place. United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the
DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,
The Oldest Paper in Iowa.
Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.
Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.
J. B. DORR, Proprietor.
DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:
Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.
One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 25 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.
One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 131 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.
And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.
Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.
TERMS OF SALE—15 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.
Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 344 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS E. SMITH, } Executors.
JOHN ROSSELL, }

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¾ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers st.

BROADWAY STORES.—TO LET OR LEASE, FROM FIRST MAY NEXT—Premises corner Broadway and Fulton-st., known as the Ross Buildings, and now occupied as stores and offices. Premises Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway, west side, and near Walker-st.; also, in same connection, Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67 Walker-st., south side, west of Broadway. Premises Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, west side, above Walker-st. House No. 62 Reade-st. The above premises belong to one estate, and will be let either for one year, or with approval of Court for a term of years. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT lots, seven small, neat brown-stone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in heigth, with balconies. In front there are court-yards inclosed with neat iron railings. All are furnished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 593, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, 30 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st. A new, first-class building is now being completed on Broadway, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. Apply to F. JONES, No. 246 Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

A CHARMING AND COSY LITTLE HOUSE FOR $250 A YEAR.—A young married couple about leaving for Illinois are compelled to give up their complete little house, and furniture, which they will sell cheap for cash. House contains eight rooms and cellar. Furniture, $360. Ready money essential, otherwise to save trouble parties need not apply, at No. 157 West 20th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his country residence, situated on Prospect-st., Orange, N. J. House, 34 by 34 feet; lot, 200 by 750. Stable and out-houses convenient; house furniture; cow-house, wagons, sleigh, harness, &c. &c., all in a lump, and at a bargain.
GEO. R. DOWNING, JR.,
Office, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 12 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasantest part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Depôt. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old-established fancy store for sale, and store to let. A good chance for a new beginner; location unsurpassed; lease two years from next May: possession immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 274 Bowery, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or 7 to 9 P. M.

RIPLEY'S STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL, at Newark, N. J., for sale on easy terms. The location for business is the best in the country; is capable of doing a business of $200,000 per year. Apply to DAVID RIPLEY, Newark; or GEORGE WEBB, No. 15 John-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVeral fine parcels of lots on 75th, 76th and 77th sts., near the 5th-av. Also the entire front on 5th av., fronting the Park, in one of the finest locations about the Park. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock. P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.
J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st. between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE STORE property for sale, and but little money wanted. Store on Warren st., pays 20 per cent. Also one on Fulton-st., and No. 200 Walker-st.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm free from incumbrance, within 50 miles of New-York, one or two good houses and lots. Price of one $7,300, mortgage $2,500 the other $5,000, mortgage $2,000; will trade one or both.
W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

CENTRAL PARK.—CENTRAL PARK LOTS for sale on north side 63d-st 250 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of Central Park, lying with the grade, 3 full lots 75 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, and two lots opposite on south side. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, AT a great bargain. It is pleasantly situated on 40th-st., between the 4th and Lexington avs. Terms easy. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK-FRONT house No. 180 East 21st-st.; three rooms deep all the way up with all the modern improvements. Price low. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO HIRE FROM 1st March, within 15 miles of the City; Westchester preferred. Address P. L., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
SUCCESSORS to BUTLER & BRYAN.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 23 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG Breed Canaries at No. 79 West 43d-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVIRT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.
Jacob N. Keeler, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous, Aaron Close, E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes, A. C. Lawrence, Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley, Robt. P. King, Benj. M. Stiles,
Frs. Blackburn, P. E. Birckhead, Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis, C. B. English, John Prentice,
Jos. E. Stidfold.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing, D. A. January, L. Levering,
John W. Luke, Wm. M. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan, E. C. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woode.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, William st.,
C. F. SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be submitted, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50.000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
January 5, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO 69 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant-Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HURT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Stores No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Tea-packing business to Messrs. MARTIN & RITCHIE. SAMUEL BARBER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MARTIN & RITCHIE, and will continue the business of Tea-packing heretofore conducted by Samuel Barber, at No. 79 Water-st. WILLIAM A. MARTIN,
NEW-YORK. Jan. 1, 1859. E. C. RITCHIE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE FIRM OF HENRY HEBBARD & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by JOHN POLHAMUS, their successor, at Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st.
HENRY HEBBARD,
JOHN POLHAMUS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$250 REWARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S store was entered sometime on Friday night, 7th inst., and 550 pounds of sewing silk, mostly black, was stolen. The silk was taken from the cases, and carried off loose in half-pound bundles rolled up in pink papers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of all the property, or in proportion to the quantity found.
E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,296 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 18 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, a white and tan Scotch TERRIER, short tail and cropped ears.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, NEW STYLES, $3 50.—Children's Bedsteads, with sides, something new. Rocking, swinging and folding Cribs, in great variety. Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Children's Chairs, &c. Mattresses of all kinds, and of the best quality, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Ahendorph.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1856. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

ALICE—ARE YOU ALONE? WHEN CAN I SEE you? Do answer this at once, and not forget your devoted GEORGE.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILINGS REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.
Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'dsy, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Captain WATERS, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATSON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class Cabin Passage	$15
Deck passage	6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Columbia, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BARRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CONDE, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.'S TRANSATLANTIC EXPRESS, NO. 168 BROADWAY.—Our Express per steamer AMERICA will close at our office on Tuesday, the 11th January, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

$20.000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE above amount in cash or good securities will find a rare opportunity for being interested in one of the greatest discoveries of the age, secured by six patents of the United States. Said business is already established and in successful operation. Inquire at Messrs. F. TH. ASCHMAN & CO., No. 38 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A PATENT MEDICINE TRAVELER. Any person now engaged in that business can make a large profit, without conflicting with any arrangement he may have made with other parties, by addressing Box No. 188 New-York Post-Office, with references, experience, and stating the section of country over which he travels.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:00 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Court st.
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 113 Oxford-st., south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, handsome household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, damask and lace window curtains, oil-paintings, solid mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, centre and side tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany secretary and bookcase, piano-forte, solid oak chamber suite, with marble-top bureau and washstand, oak extension-table and dining chairs, hair mattresses and feather beds, China, glassware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-ST.—By order of the Superior Court, FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property known as Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152 Church-st., between Worth and Leonard sts. Maps at the office of the auctioneer No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.
JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL Jan. 11, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., house 25 by about 46 feet, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering extension room, and all modern improvements. Lot 25 by 98 ft. 9 in. Location unsurpassed.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the dwelling-house No. 60 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 33 Cortlandt-st., the stock of a jobber retiring from business. The goods are in good condition and very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER GIRAUD against WILLIAM DAY, WILLIAM VERDEIL and LOUIS FAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, duly filed on the 31st day of December, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-st., in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858. COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jan10-1aw6wM* No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
jy19-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja9-1aw6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-1aw6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but inevitably cure CONSUMPTION even in its *worst stages*. ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT is that marvellous compound; it is composed of an assorted selection of blossoms and herbs found upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, gathered, prepared, and imported at great cost, and now first generally made known through the columns of the press, for the benefit of all who suffer from any species of *Chest disease*. It is both portable and palatable, as well as *sure* and *certain* in all inflammatory affections of the coating and cellular tissues of the lungs and respiratory organs. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $3, $5 and $9 each respectively, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock, gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-Office, New-York. N. B.—A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—COMPOUNDED by Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON, will cure Periodical and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, and most of the numerous list of nervous complaints. The genuine is signed "JAMES T. STRATTON," across the label, and printed on the margin. One Dollar per bottle; usual discount to druggists. Sent to any part of the Union. Office, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st. Agent in Brooklyn, JAMES W. SMITH, Court-st., corner of Montague-place.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE—And with little or no pain, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 575 Broadway. Dr. BLAKE having had twelve years' experience in the treatment of Cancers, Wens and Tumors, requests those who are thus afflicted to call and get a pamphlet, stating particulars. No cancer pronounced cured by his remedy has returned. The application for destroying the cancer varies from 15 to 180 minutes. Advice free of charge. The remedy is purely vegetable. Office hours from 10 to 3 daily.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION.—No person who ever saw the Original Antidote can be deceived by a counterfeit; our names are written across every label, and if it is not beneficial we refund the money. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL PERSONS against purchasing or discounting any of the following described promissory notes, made by the subscriber, as he claims he has a good defence to the same, which he intends to make if the collection of the same is attempted to be enforced:

One note of two thousand five hundred and sixty-two 50-100 dollars, ($2,562 50,) payable to the order of S. Manning; two notes of five hundred and twelve 50-100 dollars, ($512 50) each; two notes of one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) each the last four notes payable to my order, and indorsed by me. All the above notes are dated New-York, August 20th, 1858. Also one note of one thousand dollars, ($1,000) and one of two thousand dollars, ($2,000) payable to the order of A. S. Jerome, and dated Boston, Nov. 1st, 1858.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859. F. H. NORTH.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.
CHAS. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD, Committee.
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 96 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Wreck of the Vanderbilt—Safety of the Cargo.—Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, one of the principal owners of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, now ashore on Fisher's Island, returned from the wreck in the *Plymouth Rock* on Saturday. He reports that the steamer is not so badly situated as has been represented, and that she is not so much injured as to preclude the hope of getting her afloat. Four steam-pumps, with all the accessories of cables, anchors and other requisite machinery were sent down on Saturday, and were expected to arrive at Fisher's Island on Sunday morning, when the effort will be made to pump her out, and get her clear of the shore. Should the attempt succeed, the vessel will probably be towed to New-London. The schooner-lighter went alongside of the *Vanderbilt* on Friday, and succeeded in removing all the freight, which was carried to Stonington, and has been sent to its destination. It was saved in good condition, only one or two bales of cotton being wet by the surf. The heavy westerly wind of Saturday was unfavorable for the stranded vessel, as it must have produced a bad sea on that part of the island where she lies.

The Sullivan-street Tragedy—The Murderer Still at Large.—Felix Sanchez, the young Spaniard who committed the terrible tragedy at a house in the rear of No. 154 Sullivan-street, Thursday morning last, is yet at large, but the Police are close upon his track, and he cannot possibly escape. Yesterday morning, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, he crossed the East River to Brooklyn, in the Fulton ferry-boat *Nassau*, disguised in female wearing apparel. He was dressed in dark clothes, half mourning, with black velvet hat and green veil. While on the boat, he kept his arms folded, and his awkward appearance attracted the attention of the officers of the boat so that they suspected that all was not right. They endeavored to find an officer on the Brooklyn side, but were unsuccessful. It seems, also, that he thought that he had been discovered, for he returned on the same boat to New-York, and passed up Fulton-street until out of sight. The officers of the boat, upon reaching this side of the river, again looked for a policeman, but none could be found near the ferry. A few minutes after Sanchez had got out of sight, an officer came to the ferry in great haste, in pursuit of the fugitive, having ascertained his disguise, and tracked him from his hiding-place to the ferry. The officer, after obtaining what information he could at the ferry, again started in pursuit.

Sunday Skating in the Central Park.—The Central Park was yesterday enlivened by an immense concourse of visitors. Among them were quite a number of ladies, all bent on satisfying their curiosity in viewing the performances of the skaters on the great sylvan water, or rather ice. There were about five thousand persons present, and among them a large number of skaters, some of them showing off in their various evolutions in fine style—one in particular, a Hollander, attracting large crowds of skaters and others, who continually followed him to observe his graceful and scientific movements. Some others, and amongst them several boys, made an excellent display of their dexterity in this most invigorating and attractive pastime. There were also some English skaters present, who gave evidence of their proficiency in this fashionable and popular English pastime. The Central Park Police were, as usual, all alive to the necessity of preserving order amongst the immense throng; the roughs, of whom—as might be expected—there was a pretty good sprinkling, being on their good-behavior. Every preparation was ready in case of accident from breaking the ice, which gave a crack occasionally, and scattered the crowd for the time being.

Man-Traps in the Street.—Culvert covers at the street corners are frequently allowed to become very dilapidated, and the lives of pedestrians are thereby endangered. A few weeks ago a man fell into a culvert in Grand street, owing to the decayed condition of the board covering, receiving injuries of which he died. At a late hour, on Friday evening, as John Cooney was walking through Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, he happened to step upon a culvert, the cover of which was too decayed to support his weight, and he was precipitated nearly twenty feet into the bowels of the earth. His cries brought a policeman to his assistance, and it was with much difficulty that he was rescued. He was taken home half dead, and his recovery is doubtful. We trust that accidents of this description will form the subject of judicial inquiry, and that the parties through whose neglect they occur will be severely punished.

St. Tammany Festive.—The braves of Tammany Hall, with their squaws and papooses, are to have a grand jollification to-night, in honor of the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Preparations for the Ball have been made on a much larger and more costly scale this year than at any former time; and as a good number of "lions" from different parts of the country have promised to attend, the anxiety to obtain tickets has increased in a progressive ratio. Music, supper, wine, dancing, and eloquence are not bad attractions to be offered at this particular season; and quite a brilliant "gathering of the clans" in the Council Chambers, and round the big springs of the ancient Wigwam may be expected.

Almost Frozen to Death.—On Saturday evening last, one Nicholas Basshay made a tour of the Tenth Ward groggeries, and undertook to imbibe at each drinking-place. Having finished the round, he started for home; but the liquor seriously interfered with his powers of locomotion, and he sank helplessly on a snow-bank at the corner of Canal and Orchard streets. It was a bitter cold night, and Basshay, under the united effects of bad rum and a freezing temperature, soon became drowsy. In this condition he was luckily found by a Tenth Ward Policeman, and saved from death. He was taken to the Station-house and properly cared for.

City Mortality.—We learn from the report of the City Inspector that there were 391 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 9 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 4 more than occurred during the corresponding week of 1858. Of the whole number, 216 were of ten years of age and under, and 68 inmates of the public institutions. The principal causes of death were consumption and diseases of the lungs. The nativity table gives 266 natives of the United States, 72 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 10 of England, 3 of Scotland, 3 of France, and the balance of various foreign countries.

Ash Boxes to be Looked After.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a policeman discovered the ash box in the cellar of Simeon Draper, in Pine-street, in a blaze. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before effecting any damage. The reports of the Fire Marshal show that over one-quarter of the fires originate from carelessly depositing hot coals in wooden ash boxes.

Sudden Death in the Street.—Albert Shurfield, who resided at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fortieth-street, suddenly fell dead on Saturday while walking in the street near his residence. The cause is supposed to be disease of the heart. His body was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Mechanics' Society Lectures.—This very interesting and instructive course will be continued this evening at the Cooper Institute, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, who has selected as his subject "Daily Wonders," a most fruitful theme, which, we doubt not, will be ably treated. The reputation of Dr. Adams as an eloquent and learned lecturer will secure for the Mechanics' Society, this evening, a crowded house.

Mr. James Thorne, who for the past thirty years has held the position of Boarding-Officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge-office at Whitehall, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Friday evening, of disease of the heart. With one exception he was the only gentleman in the department who had retained his position during so many Administrations, proving conclusively his great worth and merit. He will be buried on Monday.

The Hon. John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, was on 'Change on Saturday morning.

Police Reports.

Matrimonial Adventure of a Pennsylvania Dutchman and its Result.—Henry Swingle is a Pennsylvania Dutchman. A few days since he left the Keystone State, came to this City and took board in the family of Mr William Baker, in Thirty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Mr. Baker had a daughter named Angelina, to whom Swingle soon commenced making desperate love. Angelina, it seems, received the attentions of Swingle with a chilling reserve. Swingle changed his tactics and asked Mr. Baker for his daughter, the request being accompanied by a statement that he was a large lumber-dealer in Pennsylvania, and that in the event of the marriage he would take them all home with him and support them in fine style from the rich products of his extensive lumber sales. Mr. Baker at once saw in the person of Mr. Swingle a charming husband for his daughter and a most desirable son-in-law for himself. He commanded Angelina to marry Swingle, and Angelina yielded obedience to the parental injunction. The marriage took place last Friday evening. On Saturday morning, the happy bridegroom and bride, the delighted Mr. Baker and wife, and several jubilant juvenile Bakers, were seated at the breakfast-table. They were all in the most complacent frame of mind, and were arranging for a speedy removal to the log productive lands of Mr. Swingle. Suddenly one of the blue-coated City guards walked into the room, laid his potent hand upon the shoulder of the bridegroom, and exclaimed, "You are my prisoner." The bright visions of Mr. Baker were greatly darkened by this occurrence, and the juvenile Bakers became less jubilant. The bridegroom was marched to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the young bride coolly tied on her bonnet and bore him company. Mr. Swingle was charged with having stolen a coat, pants and stock belonging to Anthony Bennett, a pair of boots belonging to William Clark, and a vest and shirt belonging to Michael Dooley. The articles of wearing apparel named then decorated the form of Mr. Swingle. It was alleged that Mr. Swingle had boarded at the same house with the complainants, and had from their respective wardrobes purloined his wedding suit and then decamped. Swingle did not deny the charge, and the magistrate committed him to a cell to answer at the Court of Sessions. The bride, who is only seventeen and remarkably good-looking, seemed delighted at the issue, as Swingle is nearly forty and has an ugly face. Before leaving the Court she whispered to the magistrate, but loud enough to be heard by those around, "I have had a good lesson, but never mind, I am as good as new yet."

Jenkins in Bad Company.—Jenkins—not the quondam Washington kitchen correspondent of a daily journal, but John A. Jenkins, of No. 71 Suffolk-street—has been getting into bad company. On Saturday evening Jenkins felt inclined to enjoy a little relaxation, and he dropped into the National Theatre. A fine young and dashing-looking fellow, of gentlemanly manners, who subsequently gave his name as William Miller, made himself vastly agreeable to Jenkins. Between the plays, Miller asked Jenkins to "smile," and Jenkins, intensely delighted with his social friend, smilingly complied. Miller had not yet exhausted his generous nature. The theatrical performances ended, he invited the confiding Jenkins to occupy a portion of his room, at the Globe Hotel. Jenkins, being a bachelor, consented. As soon as Jenkins entered Miller's apartment the scene changed—a change more sudden and astonishing than any scene-shifting Jenkins had previously witnessed at the theatre. Miller suddenly planted himself in front of Jenkins, drew a mammoth bowie-knife from his side pocket, brandished the glistening blade before the enlarged optics of Jenkins, and demanded of Jenkins his money or his life. Jenkins' hair stood up, his knees knocked together, his teeth chattered, and he handed over his bank notes and gold coin—$20 being the sum total. Miller was not yet satisfied. He ordered Jenkins to "turn in" to his bed. The affrighted Jenkins did "turn in," and the audacious robber disappeared and has not yet been found.

Heavy Robbery of Silk.—Some adroit workers with the "jimmy" effected, on Saturday morning, an entrance into the store of E. H. Arnold, No. 109 Fulton-street. The burglars stole nothing but silk, and that the raw material. This booty consisted of 550 pounds, valued at $4,500. The amount and weight of the booty renders it likely that several were engaged in the robbery, and it is not improbable that, as usual in such cases, a light wagon was at hand to aid in the hasty removal of the booty. One thing is certain, that while the robbers made a good job of it the policemen did not.

Counterfeit Money.—A young man on Saturday evening stepped into the dry goods store No. 341 Broadway, and purchased a pair of gloves, offering in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the National Bank of Boston. The youth tried to show a clean hand in the matter without success. He was handed over to a policeman, gave his name as William Turner, and was locked up.

Complaint Dismissed.—On Saturday Recorder Barnard dismissed the complaint against Geo. O'Malley and his wife, arrested on charges of burglary and robbery. O'Malley was a porter, and, it will be remembered, was charged with purloining goods from his employers, and his wife was arrested as an abettor. The accused were held for trial by Justice Welch before their counsel obtained a writ of *certiorari*, and had the case removed before the Recorder.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Mercantile Library Association.—The Annual Election for officers of this Institution will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 18. There is just enough rivalry and jealousy existing among the members to make the proceedings interesting and the Society a live and useful one. At the first election, one year ago, there were some who thought that a select few intended to rule and have their own way about everything. The hint of the existence of such a clique was sufficient to cause a "Peoples' Ticket" to be made up, to defeat the "regular" nominations. The friends of the former ticket were not fully organized, but were satisfied at "almost beating" the latter ticket. At the election on the 18th, both parties will be better prepared and the contest will be spirited and interesting. The friends of the Peoples' Ticket are sanguine of success, notwithstanding they are opposed by a majority of those in power. The President, who is the head of the Regulars, it is said some weeks ago prepared a ticket. The other side, determined not to be out-generaled, availed themselves of a clause in the constitution, which compels the President, upon receiving a written request signed by fifty members, to hold a meeting "for the purpose of providing for the nomination of officers," and in obedience thereto a meeting was held in the Athenæum on Saturday evening last, the President, Mr. L. Roberts, in the Chair. The call for the meeting was read, when Mr. J. C. Parsons moved that a Committee of seven be appointed "by the house," to report candidates to be voted for at the annual election. This was opposed by Alderman Douglass, E. O. Perrin, Winchester Brittan and others. They favored the appointment of a Committee, but thought that it should be appointed by the President, and fully agreed with the mover of the resolution that if that officer should use his position to advance any particular interest it would be discreditable. Messrs. G. L. Haight, Alden J. Spooner and John Winslow spoke in favor of the motion. Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck moved as an amendment "that no Committee at all be appointed, but the members be left to make and support such tickets as they could agree upon among themselves." The President decided this motion to be out of order. A vote was then taken on the appointment of the Committee by the President, and it was declared carried. The decision being questioned, a division was called for. The house was very equally divided, but the President, without counting, decided that the motion was carried. Mr. Haff then suggested "That, if the chair would, under the circumstances of so great an opposition, decline to make the appointments, from motives of delicacy, a harmonious result might yet be obtained." This was declined, and the President, at the suggestion of Ex-Alderman Caswell, immediately appointed the Committee, a majority of whom are understood to be adherents to the "Regular" movement. At this meeting there were nearly four hundred members present, and notwithstanding the exciting nature of the subject under consideration, which was increased by the ruling of the President, the proceedings were conducted with great moderation, and the best of order was maintained throughout. A large number of members, who were dissatisfied with the proceedings at this meeting, immediately after the adjournment held another meeting at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, where arrangements were completed for an opposition ticket.

Brooklyn Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 84 deaths in this city, 44 of which were children, and 23 were over 40 years old, and 37 were females. The diseases were albuminaria and Bight's disease of the kidneys, apoplexy, asthma, bleeding from lungs, brain, bronchitis, casualties, congestion of brain, cyanosis, dysentery, erysipelas, typhus-fever, intemperance, malformation of heart, palsy, parturition, puerperal, disease of stomach, tuberculosis one each, debility, (infantile,) dropsy in the head, drowned, disease of heart, two each, convulsions, (infantile,) debility, (adult,) puerperal-fever, scarlet-fever, inflammation of the bowels, three each, croup 6, still-born 8, consumption 16. The nativity-table shows that fifty-six of the persons who died were natives of the United States.

Pete Dawson, Esq.—As the public expect this gentleman's movements to be as regularly recorded as though he was a candidate for the Presidency, we take pleasure in announcing that he started for Sing Sing on Saturday last. He left the private residence of George Remsen, Esq., on Raymond-street, at 11 o'clock A. M., in a carriage, accompanied by Thomas Giddings, Esq., so well and favorably known to all visitors at Mr. Remsen's hospitable mansion. After making several calls, the distinguished guest arrived safely at the Hudson River Railroad dépôt in time to take the mid-day train for Sing Sing, where he arrived in season for tea. Mr. Dawson has engaged a suite of apartments in that magnificent and prominent stone structure on the banks of the Hudson, a few rods west of the village of Sing Sing, so graphically described by Dickens and other distinguished admirers of our local institutions, for the term of nine years and six months—the longest time he could secure them for at the terms offered. We are also able to state that Mr. Dawson's health has rapidly improved during the last three days, and he expects to be able to visit some of his old friends on Thursday next at the invitation of Mr. *Habeas Corpus*, who imagines that there is some defect in the lease of the apartments he at present occupies, or else he imagines that he can make Mr. Dawson dispense with some of his City lots before finally settling in his new quarters.

Where is the Thief?—A few days ago a Roman Catholic priest in Brooklyn turned over to officer Cloman, of the Ninth Precinct, a quantity of silver ware, stolen from the house of Mr. N. H. Campbell some two years ago. It is understood that the thief, having become penitent, handed them to the priest. The present Grand Jury will, probably, investigate the case.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will lecture before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association to-morrow evening.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of Gregory & Maury and S. Swan & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

One Principal of Life,
One Principle of Disease,
And one Method of Cure.
Brandreth's
Pills

Prove the unity of the first, the second, and the third Propositions. Principal office, No. 293 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But Humphreys' Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. Humphreys & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Lay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—How painful and annoying it is to have the lips cracked and chapped, so that one can scarcely open the mouth or smile. A single application of this Ointment makes the skin soft and well.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 8.

$45,000	U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅞
34,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92⅛	50	do s30	52¾
9,000	Va. 6s	96⅛	50	do b60	53
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅛	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R	21
5,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85⅛	50	do	20⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s.	92	100	do b30	20⅞
2,000	E. RR. 4th M. Bs.	62	7	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. R.	51
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3 m.	75¾	50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S. b10	48½
11,000	do	76	300	do	48½
3,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	94	275	do b60	48½
1,000	Har. R. 3d m. Bs.	70	50	Panama Railroad	117½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	73¾	50	do b60	117½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. s60	89¼	400	Ill. Cen. R. R. b30	70¼
1,000	do	89¼	50	do c	70¼
1,000	C. StP. & F. D. l. g. b	13	15	do	70
3,000	Han. & St J. R. R. b	64½	50	do b30	70⅛
5	Bank of New-York	106½	200	do s30	69⅛
21	Bank of America	107	50	Gal. and Chi. R. R.	71⅛
20	National Bank	108	450	do	71⅜
50	Canton Co b60	20	100	do b30	71⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b10	92¾	250	do b60	71½
200	do	92½	150	do b30	71½
50	do b30	92½	100	do b10	71½
160	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅞	250	do c	71½
2300	do s3	84¾	100	do s 0	71⅜
100	do b10	84¾	150	do s30	71⅜
200	do b60	84¾	40	Cle. and Tol. R. R.	32⅛
100	do s30	84¾	300	do b60	32⅝
50	Erie Railroad	16¾	400	do	32⅝
150	do s30	16½	100	do s15	32½
200	do s30	16¼	100	do s30	32½
400	do	16¼	350	Chi. & R. Is. R R	59¼
325	do	16⅜	250	do s10	59⅛
50	Hud. R. R. R. s30	34½	100	do b30	59¼
50	do s3	34½	150	do s30	59
50	do c	34⅝	100	do s30	59⅛
50	do b60	34¾	200	do s10	59¼
300	Har. R. R. Pref.	36¼	200	do b10	59¼
125	Reading Railroad	54¼	100	do at 30	59⅛
100	do	54½	100	Mil. & Miss. R. b30	13¼
300	do b30	54	125	LaCr. & Mil. R. R.	2⅞
400	do s60	53½	20	Ocean Bank	98
100	do s3	54	35	N. Y. Exchange Co.	108
250	do s10	54			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅛	100	Har. R. R. s60	13⅝
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	86¾	200	do	13¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	86	100	Harlem R. R. P. s60	38¼
500	do	85¾	200	do	37
1,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	94	100	Reading R. R. s30	54
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	89¼	200	do	54½
5	Bank of Commerce	101	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49
127	do	100¾	50	do s30	49
10	American Ex. Bank	106½	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b10	32⅝	100	do	72
800	do	32⅞	200	do b30	72
50	Penn. Coal Co.	83⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. s10	59½
100	Pacific M. St. Co.	92½	100	do	59¾
100	do s15	92¼	200	do b10	59¾
50	do	92⅜	100	do b30	59¾
60	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅞	50	do b30	59⅝
25	Erie Railroad	16⅜	245	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13⅛
13	M. S. & N. I. RR.	20¾	55	Stonington R. R.	64

Monday, Jan. 10, A. M.

The Stock Exchange closed firm on Saturday, and the dealings in the afternoon displayed quite a buoyant spirit. Indeed through the last two days of the week they were large in amount and well distributed over the list. On the opening of the business for the New-Year on Monday, the then latest news from Europe was construed as less encouraging, in some of its aspects, than previously looked for, and this, with the prevailing disposition with the majority of the jobbers to go against the market, partially checked the rise in prices for a day or two. It was not until Friday that the business at the Board took definite shape, and gave the *Bull* speculators the advantage. At the early session on Saturday, prices were again a little irregular, and some of the Railway shares, ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower, but this decline was more than overcome soon after the adjournment, and at and after the Second Board, prices left off at the outside figure in the annexed table:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104⅛@104¾
New-York Central	84¾@83¾@85¼
New-York and Erie	17@16¼@16¾
Reading	52¾@54¾@54@54¾
Rock Island	59¼@58¾@60
Michigan Southern	20¾@21
Michigan Southern preferred	48@49
Michigan Central	51¾@53¾@53@53¾
Toledo	31¾@32¾
Galena	72@70¾@72¾
Illinois Central	71@67@70¾
Pacific Mail	90¾@93¾@92¾
Panama	117¾@118
Missouris	87¼@86¼@86¾
Virginias	96¼@96@96⅛
Tennessees	92@92¼@92⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	88@87@89¼
California Sevens	85@85⅛
Hudson River	34@35
Harlem Preferred	34@36@35¾@37

In the new Federal Loan, the transactions now that the first regular coupon is carrying the interest, are more active, and notwithstanding the second $10,000,000 is advertised for Jan. 24, the present stock is firm at 104⅛. It will, no doubt, continue to have the preference by ½@1 per cent over the second issue, from the circumstance that the first arrangement of interest, to July, is irregular, and to many buyers objectionable. In State Stocks, the principal activity is in Missouris, which are heavily speculated against on seller's option 30@60 days. The cash stock continues in demand at a difference of a ½@¾ per cent., and $100,000 were taken, by private purchase on Saturday, at 86½@86¾ per cent. The offering of other descriptions is limited. We hear of private sales of Lousianas at 94½ ex dividend. In some of the Railway mortgages, the rise is more decided. Illinois Central left off at 87¼ per cent, after being early in the week, in sympathy with a fresh movement against the Shares, to 87 per cent. Harlem First mortgages advanced to 94, the Seconds to 92, and the Threes to 70 per cent. The sales of New-York Central Sixes were as high as 91¾@92 ℔ cent. The Sevens of both issues have almost disappeared from this market, being principally held in England. Hudson Firsts are 104½@105 and scarce, and the Thirds rose to 76 ℔ cent. In Eries, there is an advance in the 1859 mortgage to 89 ℔ cent., and in the fourth issue to 62 ℔ cent. The unsecured Bonds were firm and scarce in the earlier part of the week. The bids were reduced on Saturday, after the appearance of the annual report of the management for 1858, but holders were indisposed to sell at any reduction. The report, though immediately a Flemish one for the shareholders, is regarded by a good many parties in interest as fully up to their expectations after the reduced traffic, damaging competition and large (and as Mr. Moran alleges) valuable, as well as needful repairs and improvements of the roadway and equipment. The result to *all* the Bondholders is the payment of the whole interest of the year within $219,000, viz.:

Outstanding by report	$428,000
Including 1st October coupons since paid	159,000
	$269,000
Add August coupons belonging to S. Fund	50,000
Deficit due Bondholders	$219,000

Of the August coupons belonging to the Sinking Fund, $20,000 have since been converted by the Trustee (the United States Trust Company) into $45,000 of the principal of the Bonds of 1875 at market price. The remainder, with the 1st February accumulation on the $1,507,000 belonging to the Fund, will make the further sum of $80,000 or $85,000 soon to be invested in the principal of the Bonds of 1875 at the market price, and the corresponding process ought to make this particular loan a pretty reliable one, as only $2,418,000 of the original four million now remains out. Of the 1862s and 1871s originally $7,851,000, the Fourth mortgage has advanced $1,417,000, and is arranged to absorb the further sum of $1,490,000; in which case the contributors to this mortgage have the privilege of a fifth mortgage, to a corresponding amount. If fully availed of, the sum total of unsecured bonds, exclusive of the 1875s, which are cared for by the Sinking Fund, would be reduced to $2,037,000. We may add, without offense, that while the first year's administration of the new President is by no means a success, corresponding with the reputation, financial, and as a practical railway man, which induced the extraordinary pay of $25,000 a year, the disposition seems general to give his second year a fair and unembarrassed trial, and *no* foreclosure upon the maturing Bonds of 1859, or any other liquidating process, to the prejudice of the unsecured Bonds or Shares, will probably be attempted in the meanwhile. It is also hoped, we understand, that some financial means will be fallen upon for the early completion of the Long Dock property, on which large and, thus far, unproductive advances, and a heavy interest charge, have been incurred. Favorable responses from the English and Continental holders of the mortgage of 1859 have been received from London and Frankfort to the recent circular, requesting forbearance or renewal.

The dealings of the week on the Share list, besides being active in New-York Central, Panama, Pacific Mail and Pennsylvania Coal, among the regular dividend-paying stocks, were large and quite speculative toward the close, in Reading, Harlem Preferred, Hudson, Galena, Rock Island, the two Michigan Roads, and Toledo. On Saturday afternoon, 60 ℔ cent. was paid for Rock Island, and 72⅛ for Galena. These two stocks, which have unquestionably been the drag upon the market for some months past, are in better favor since the New Year from a feeling that the worst of the Northwestern traffic has now been told. The December business on these and the Michigan lines are at least as favorable as could have been looked for, after what was seen and known of the dullness of trade, scarcity of money and bad working weather west of Lake Michigan. Whether well-grounded reasons for anticipating an improvement of a decided character on the Galena and Rock Island lines before April or May may be indulged in or not, we cannot say. The finances of both Roads are fortunately unembarrassed, and whatever is to be made in 1859, over expenses and funded interest, will go direct to the shareholders. The Toledo line, in common with nearly all the Ohio main or trunk roads, is doing a fair business. We hear nothing encouraging from the Wisconsin lines. From Albany the advices are that the usual 4 ℔ cent. in February will be fully earned, and promptly declared and paid in February. The Dividend Interest and Sinking Fund charges average $250,000 a month, almost exact. The expenses last year were 53 ℔ cent. of the gross receipts. Anything over $515,000 a month, in gross, secures the Dividend, and of the six months since August, only one (January) will fall short (and this not certain) of the sum—the other five all exceeding it, and in the aggregate from $425,000 to $475,000; the December return not yet fully made up, but ranging probably $550,000 to $600,000. Last year January yielded $430,000. In Pacific Mail the *short* sales continue, but not to the same free extent as before the 1st January. The cash stock advanced during the week 2@2¼ ℔ cent., and a further upward movement is looked for, we understand, by the *Bull* speculators, from the nature of the private advices from Washington regarding a new mail contract. The movement of Senator Gwin, to give a contract to all the routes, including Nicaragua, if opened, will probably obtain, or something near it, and under such a bill, the Pacific and Tehuantepec will have little trouble in arranging for terms with the Postmaster General. Panama since the dividend, has advanced to 118. In Pennsylvania Coal there is an improved demand, at an advance of 1½@2 ℔ cent., and Delaware and Hudson shares are firm at 99@99½, ex-dividend. The fresh movement in Reading comes partly from Philadelphia, and, as usual with this very mercurial stock, the fluctuations are rapid. Last Winter the price attained 65 ℔ cent., and subsequently fell to 41½ ℔ cent. There was an advance in the old Stonington Stock of 5@8 ℔ cent. during the week, and 4@5 ℔ cent. in Buffalo and State line stock; sales of the latter at 96 ℔ cent. The Preference shares of Harlem, and the stock of the Hudson River were in quick request at the full advance of the week. The general market, at 4 o'clock on Saturday, left off strong.

The Foreign Trade of the New Year opens with a moderate Import entry for the week—$2,052,786 for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, against $1,549,281 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is also moderate—$699,503, against $649,559 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $482,960 by the *Fulton* on Saturday, principally in bar Gold, amounts to $1,052,558. Same week last year, $2,398,684. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced by the disbursements of the week, over the receipts, $733,457. The Government balance at New-York, including the sums to the credit of disbursing officials, stand $4,344,924, against $5,108,371 at the close of the previous week. As the last Bank average on the Specie line, $27,129,725, was a rising one, and the Sub-Treasury has supplied a good part of the sum sent to Europe, we anticipate no decrease in the statement to be made up this afternoon. The California packet of Dec. 20 will be due here in the course of the present week. The shipment from San Francisco is known to have been $1,368,000 for New-York; $100,000 for New-Orleans, and $743,000 for England direct—altogether $2,209,000. The English shipment being, in good part, for account of the Rothschilds, is usually drawn against by the correspondent of the house in this City, to cover drafts made upon him from San Francisco. The market for Money during the week was made even cheaper and easier than before the close of the old year, by the dividend disbursements and the comparative scarcity of first-class mercantile bills. In the present Discount line of the Banks a large amount of the Spring and even Summer paper made against imported merchandise and domestic goods has been anticipated at low rates of interest, owing to the extraordinary banking means which have accumulated here from the South and Southwest, and which now begin to accumulate also for European account. The Bill Brokers on Saturday were passing 6 months paper at 5 ℔ cent., and refusing 4½ ℔ cent. for some choice 4 months bills. Thirty and Sixty day acceptances, on first-class houses, are done at 3½@4 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers find Money at 3@4 ℔ cent., returnable on demand, or on 5@10 days' notice.

Having completed, a few days since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary as for the Treasury year 1859, dating from the 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending with 31st December, amounted to

with 31st December, amounted to	$90,596,000
Add week in January	2,052,786
Total to date since July 1	$92,648,786
Against same time last year	103,702,281
Decrease since July 1	$11,053,495

Our tables show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie,

amounted to	$27,965,000
Add week in January	699,503
Total since 1st July	$28,664,503
Same time last year	35,244,443
Decrease since July 1	$6,579,940

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from 1st of July to 31st December	$13,641,000
Add week in January	1,052,558
Total since 1st July	$14,693,558
Same time last year	24,359,684
Decrease since 1st July	$9,666,126

The December traffic on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road is $47,826, against $42,291 the same month in 1857. The Little Miami traffic for December is $94,670, against $73,050 same month in 1857.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road carried in

1858 the gross sum of	$772,093
At an expense of	460,000
Net result	$332,093

The Funded Debt of the concern, including Divi-

dend bonds and scrip is	$4,968,153
Bills Payable, not funded	653,821
Capital Stock	3,942,368
Total cost	$9,564,342

The payments, other than for expenses, in 1858, were as follows:

Interest	$219,797 97
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago lease	55,000 00
Bills payable, running expenses, and construction accounts for 1857, &c	113,076 38
Right of way	18,562 70
Income bonds	3,000 00
Allegharry Co. bonds	2,458 18
Cash on hand	12,764 27
	$424,650 50
Deficit on the year	$92,556 86

The finances of the Company, it will be borne in mind, were deeply involved with the Ohio Trust agency in this City. Under the new management every reasonable effort has been made to meet the mortgage interest and other pressing charges and arrearages. The mortgages are, first, $800,000; second, $1,189,000; third, $1,165,000; river line, $1,154,000; together, $4,308,000, implying a yearly interest charge of $301,506, about which sum, in addition to the running expenses, appears to have been realized from the business of the year. The remainder of the Funded Debt, $660,000, not originally issued, $118,500 on Income, and $541,500 in Bonds and Scrip for Dividends.

The following are the Country Bank-Note and Land Warrant quotations of Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@ —	Mobile	Par@¼ Dis.
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅛@ —
Jersey	⅛@ —	Indiana Free	1 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Missouri	⅛@ —
Penn. Country	⅛@ —	Michigan	⅜@ —
Penn. par in Phil.	⅛@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@ —
Baltimore City	1–5@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	⅛@ —	Tennessee Free	1 @ —
Virginia Old	⅛@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
Virginia Free	½@ —	Intern'l B'k, Tor'o	—@ —
North Carolina	¼@1	Phila. Checks	1–10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga	⅛@ ¼	Balt. Checks	⅛@ —
New-Orleans	Par@¼ Dis.	Boston Checks	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying	Selling.
160 acres	84	87
120 acres	82	85
80 acres	87	90
40 acres	100	110

Market more active.

Earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company between Chicago and Burlington, in December, 1858:

Freight	$53,073 55
Passengers	29,883 26
Mail and miscellaneous	1,821 83
Total	$84,778 64

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 7.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 8,500 bales, at generally unchanged rates, though the lower grades are easier; Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c; sales of the week sum up 50,000 bales, the receipts 63,000 bales, and the exports 21,000 bales, making the total exports here to date 623,500 bales. The receipts at this port are now 242,000 bales ahead of last year, and the stock in port is 428,000 bales. Sugar steady. Flour steady. Corn advanced; small sales at $1; market now bare. Wheat quiet at 95c. Lard in barrels, 11¾c. Coffee firm and unchanged; sales of the week 91,000 bags; stock, 29,500 bags, against 132,000 at same time last year.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 5,500 bales. Other articles generally unchanged.

Mobile, Friday, Jan. 7.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 3,500 bales, without particular change in rates, except a turn in favor of the buyer; sales of the week, 26,000 bales; receipts of the week, 32,000 bales, against 18,500 in the same week last year. Increased receipts at this port, 162,000 bales; Stock, 162,000 bales.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Flour firm; superfine $4 75@$5; Whisky firm at 23c; Hogs nominal; Mess Pork $17; Bacon, shoulders 6⅝c., and sides 8½c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn scarce and wanted. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Flour quiet; Superfine $5 12½. Wheat unchanged. Corn scarce and better; Yellow 72c.@75c.; White 68c.@71c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 93; Reading Railroad, 27⅜; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
America	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Jan. 23	Portland	Liverpool.
Nigara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Niagara	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Jan. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana.
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. Wm. Preston, Minister to Spain, Mrs. Preston and 2 children, Miss Preston, Miss A. Preston and servant, Kentucky; Mr. Woolby, Secretary of Legation to Spain; Major J. de Havilland, Attache of Legation; J. Glancey Jones, Minister to Austria, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Kate Jones, Charles Henry Jones, Attache to Legation to Austria; Mrs. E. S. McIlvaine, Charles W. Richards, New-York; Major Kearney, Mrs. Kearney, child and nurse, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Althof, 2 children and servant, New-York; Mrs. Amanda Field, A. Schwarzenbuch, Switzerland; J. C. Page, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bridge, Detroit; Mr. Heind, Boston; R. V. McKim, Baltimore; Miss Heind, Boston; Miss Regnur, Paris; Leonce Re Labadie, Vera Cruz; N. W. A. Marbuy, Baltimore; Mr. De Ronge, Wm. Steinhart, New-York; Eugene Musson, New-Orleans; Henry Seton, New-York; Miss Field, M. N. Sanford, Mrs. Sanford, Calyto de Toledo, Frederick Gagne, Paris; Jose McBanenchea, Spain, L. Meyer, Gottleib Eugee, Philadelphia; Miss Legendre and sister, Paris; Mrs. L. Meyer, Charles Zoller, 2 children and servant, James Day, Joseph Fupiski, Mr. Marius, Mr. Landner, Mr. Lelonde, J. P. Freech, A. Fenelier, N. Fischer, John Pice, Saml. Hoffman, New-York; Andrew P. D. Cousiniere, do.; H. D. Reny, do.; James Day, do.; Mr. Stigler, do.; G. Stoldf, Mrs. Seaburn and child, New-York; Mr. Evans, do.; W. Legler, do; F. Stoven, do.; A. Noltern, do.; A. Behrens, Saml. Cook, do.; Mr. Sahes, do.—Total, 83. Specie, $482,960.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Mrs. Hines, J. B. Chadwick, Mrs. Lum, Miss Lamson, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Jr., Miss Newbery, Miss Riggs, A. Fullerton, Miss Soulden, Miss Cornish, L. A. Benson, Miss E. P. Marsh, Miss Mary Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Forster, Walton M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin, Miss Martin, Jas. S. Joyce, J. B. Martin, T. J. Martin, A. O. King, F. W. King, Miss Fellsman, D. E. Barlow, J. G. Taylor, John Gillespie, C. Noonan, J. B. Moffat, Dr. Genttweit, Miss McKay, T. S. Wood, J. L. Ennis, W. W. Cook, J. H. McKay, E. B. Dickerson, A. P. Scudder, G. W. Davis, Dr. J. A. Park, G. W. Richardson, S. Richardson, S. Cohen, F. Beebee, Richard Lappin, John B. Ross, L. Maverick, Saml. Pasco, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McKay, Col. Lay, P. A. Welch, S. W. Valentine, J. J. Branden, J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jardine, E. Gautherin, J. O. Hansenway, Jos. Hoxie, R. D. Granger, R. O. Skinner, Dr. Wilkins, Daniel Hopping, J. T. Bickford, Miss Fannie Morant, D. W. Parmenter, S. D. Perry, B. P. Driggs, Mrs. Arnold Engle and infant, Jno. W. Heighway, A. Sutherland, J. Decker, Jr., Jno. Kelly, John Johnson, J. W. Mansfield, Mrs. Fautier, J. Waterkeyn, Jas. B. Hammond, Jas. H. Clarke, M. P. Barnes, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Z. H. Kitchen, Miss Kitchen, T. Melchers, J. Campbell, C. A. Tozer, J. Deven, Dr. L. C. Hassel, Jas. Hopkinson, D. C. French, T. Wightman, M. Wightman, L. Hill, Mr. Howe and lady, M. Garfunkel, C. Heebner and lady, F. Greiss, H. Vreeland and lady, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wright, J. G. Burger, lady and infant, L. Pratt, Miss J. M. Miller, C. Benner, C. Wergel and lady, Thos. F. Meagher, J. G. Stevens, E. C. Wilkes, F. Mackey, Miss M. Fleurmanz, B. F. Shepard, J. E. Dumont, Wm. Murray, J. H. Sergent, Miss E. B. Dood, G. W. Flagg, Wm. J. Dodd, Miss Thayer, Mrs. Thomas, F. Schmidt, H. Schesttin, Mrs. H. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. C. H. Smith, B. Hecht, B. Amigo, G. E. Mendum, Mrs. L. P. Varnum, J. Heaney, Wm. R. Hunter, G. W. Mumby, H. Jones, F. Varnum, H. Caferata, lady and child, Miss M. Zucaill, Miss A. Hester, Mr. Miller, B. C. Willams, Jas. Casterson and lady, D. Murray, Capt. S. C. Turner, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Le Root, D. Woods, lady and 2 children, L. Vance, Joseph Barot, G. Lyman, Jno. Conklin and lady, T. Foster and lady, Jno. Fisher, Jno. Bevesy, Jno. Mason, C. Lamper, E. Brown, J. Burke, Jas. Burpee, E. Brazel, and 37 in the steerage.

In steamship Pacific, for Galway—A. Jordon, A. C. Palmer, Mrs. Blinkhorn, W. J. Tozen, J. Brockbauk, Captain Thackwell, Dr. H. W Barrow, M. Giblin, Miss F. Rafferty, J. Wald, H. B. Todd, Louis Francotte, D. B. Oliver, G. H. Buttan, W. Learnavick, W. P. Hyland. Besides these there are 31 first-class passengers engaged at St. Johns, which, with 70 steerage, make 177, which is a more than average number for a mid-winter trip.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—A. Cady, J. Reckhon, G. W. Minnerton and lady, J. M. Burdick, S. Seibert, Mrs. S. A. Fraetas, Mrs. Foley and 2 children, Mrs. Bacock and child, H. F. Hara, J. M. McGowan, James Knowlton, J. M. Keeler, R. M. Ferris, J. J. Martin, 12 seamen for ship William F. Schmidt, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Lynch, C. Robins, W. O. Farriday, J. C. Farriday, Mr. Meyerheim, W. C. Cattell, Chas. Barder, C. Hartman, Mr. Digen, Mr. Cuming, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Pratt, Harvey Brown, E. L. Townsend, L. P. Thompson, S. H. Ellon, J. L. Hassell, Chas. H. Soar, Alex. Clark, P. Sololiac, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Wilde, Scott Good, Bryce Gray, Mr. Deedes, W. H. Bearce, Wm. Wilmerding, Col. A. Ross, W. Hardt, Mr. Allison, T. Rosenthal, Henry Dorn, N. Spadone, the Hon. Judge Sees, J. J. Townsend, Mr. Bensusan, H. T. Moore, Mr. Menke, Walter Sothern, V. Mendez, A. L. Peon, J. L. Hill, J. M. Perry, F. Wheeler, E. Wallack, Mr. Hogg, lady and 2 children, Capt. P. Girard, D. W. Tapham, Capt. G. E. Tyler, Mrs. Squall, N. Nathan, John Phillips, W. Plunkett, T. Lee—Total, 57.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—M. Schwarts, W. Wofford, Geo. Smith, F. Butler, J. H. Gleason, J. O. Reilly, Geo. Potter, J. Piper, Geo. A. Olney, J. M. Lorquest, H. H. Dikeman, R. C. Clayton, T. A. Middleton, Judge Vanderbilt, J. H. Dukes, R. J. Burt, lady and 2 children, Capt. Carver, J. H. Friedlander, W. H. Smith, C. M. Gay, G. H. Wilcox, O. Fleming, Mrs. Van Tassell, J. W. Steele, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 51 | Moon sets....10 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Jas. Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Artisan, Cundiff, Baltimore, ——.

Barks Norumbega, Saunders, Galveston, J. H. Brower; N. Curwin, Munford, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Greyhound, Gulbrandson, Naples, A. K. Foster.

Brig H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Wilmington, C. A. De Wolff; Beatrice, Small, Bermuda, Thompson & Hunter; Norfolk, Emery, Baltimore, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners J. W. Deming, Smith, Galveston, Carnahan & Goldthwait; Star, Crowell, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Montezuma, Turner, Laguayra, Henry Moss; E. S. Day, Hackney, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Golden Age, Routen, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Sloops Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master; Rienzi, Briggs, Bristol, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained 18 hours by fog.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Yumuri, Liesgang, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Stevens Bros. Sld. in co. with schr. Martha, Post, for New-York. The Y. has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. winds.

Bark John Denham, Gray, Charleston 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had rough weather.

Bark Wyandotte, (of Boston,) Sparks, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Dec. 21, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Cephas Starret, (of Rockland,) Gregory, New-Orleans and the Bar Dec. 13, with mdse. to master.

Bark Margaret, (of Philadelphia,) Wood, Charleston Dec. 28, with rice and cotton to master. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, Thompson, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 20, with coffee to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Ganges, (of Richmond, Me.,) Wallis, Bonaire Dec. 13, with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels. Experienced heavy weather on the passage—split sails, &c.

Brig Taratine, (of Deer Isle,) Pressy, Bathurst, W. C. A., Nov. 28, with hides and ground-nuts to Ingersoll & Carman. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig Stella, Duell, Savannah 10 ds., timber to master.

Schr. Amy Chase, Brevoor, Porto Cabello 24 ds., with hides, coffee and indigo to Rising & Co. Experienced heavy weather for the last 10 ds.; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, split sails, &c. Dec. 15, at sea, Joseph B. Kelly, first officer, of West Dennis, Mass., died. Dec. 18, at sea, Peter Mahoney, seaman, of Bristol, Eng., died of fever.

Schr. Julia M. Hallock, Clark, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with copper ore, tobacco, &c., to M. Trujillo. Has had very heavy weather, carried away main-boom, split foresail, &c. She brings home 30 men from the Cuba Railroad.

Schr. B. N. Hawking, Griffin, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. Was towed ashore yesterday afternoon during the fog, on Governor's Island. Will probably come off next high water; does not leak.

Schr. Isaac Toucey, (of Bridgeport,) Gould, Jacmel Dec. 20, with coffee and wood to master. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, (of Fredericksburg,) Sands, Jacmel Dec. 15, with coffee, &c., to master. Experienced very heavy weather—split foresail and mainsail, stove water-casks, and sprung a leak; put into Norfolk to repair sails, which port she left on the 3d inst.

Schr. Ann, Cole, City Point 3 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mary Emma, Pilgrim, Petersburg 2 ds., with flour, &c., to master.

Schr. Lion, French, North Carolina 4 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Martha J. Gause, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with flour, &c., to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. M. Mabee, Corson, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. M. A. Morgan, Burt, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. H. Havens, Havens, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—During the day, from W. N. W., with frequent snow-squalls.

Arrived....Sunday, Jan. 9.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Dec. 25, at 12:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 25, off Skerries, passed R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston; 28th, lat. 51 23, lon. 15 50, passed steamship City of Washington, from New-York for Liverpool. The Africa, while coming up the Bay, after leaving Quarantine, and at about 6½ P. M., went ashore on the mud flats, but was got off soon after, and arrived off the Battery at 7:50 P. M.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Johanne, (Brem.,) Sander, Sander, Santos, Brazil, 44 ds., with coffee to Geo. Moke & Co.

Bark Fleurian de Bellevian, (Fr.,) Radeuet, Rochelle 63 ds., with brandy to Zipcy Bros. Anchored in the lower Bay on Thursday.

Brig Julia E. Arey, (of Bangor,) Stone, Salt Cay Dec. 23, with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Tavernier, Johnson, New-Orleans Dec. 9, with molasses to master. Experienced heavy weather. On the first day out, during a heavy gale, lost deck-load.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. W. S. Robins, Peterson, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. F. Sheddon, White, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Mathews & Mitchell.

Schr. Frances, English, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Oregon, Krause, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Mathews & Mitchell.

Schr. Pocomoke, Munroe, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton and rice to McCready, Mott & Co. Experienced heavy weather—lost fore staysail and broke main-boom.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Exchange, Hallett, Georgetown 30 hours, with flour to Wm. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Dorcas Ireland, Baker, Richmond 2 ds., with flour, &c., to order.

Schr. Anna Smith, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn meal, &c., to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with flour, &c., to S. C. Paxcon & Co.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Norfolk 2 ds., with cotton to J. B. Cunningham.

Schr. Brothers, Davey, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. R. Burley, Marl, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Southampton and Havre; Pacific, Nicholson, Galway; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk; James Adger, Adams, Charleston; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah. Ships Tropic, for New-Orleans; Hurricane, for San Francisco. Barks Maria Morton, for Savannah; Nineveh, for New-Orleans; Contest, for San Francisco; Pride of the Sea, for St. Jago. Brigs Abby Taylor, for Aspinwall; Addy Swift, for St. Thomas; Kentucky, for Cienfuegos. From Quarantine, bark Pentucket for Zaza.

On Sunday—Ships Russell, for San Francisco; Neptune, for Liverpool, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Schr. S. C. Watts, from Cuba, for Boston, is ashore on South Gay head, Vineyard Sound; masts gone, and full of water; assistance has gone to her.

Arr. at Holmes' Hole, Jan. 8—Bark Moneyminck, Smith, Charleston; brigs Pico, Greenough, St. Domingo; Demerara, Merrill, Turk's Island; Ago, Hall, New-York; Northman, Land, New-Orleans; Wm. A. Brown, Nickerson, Legnorn; Manzoni, Nichols, Savannah. Jan. 9—Bark Emma Cushing, Dickson, St. Thomas—all for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7—Arr. ship James Yoe, from New-Bedford.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 8—Arr. ship North Atlantic, Moore, Calcutta, for Boston; bark Azor, Burke, Fayal, for do.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. bark Martha Wenzell, Smith, New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

For Europe.—The U. S. mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton, left on Saturday, at noon, for Havre and Southampton. She carried out 83 passengers, and $482,960 in specie.

The Br. steamship Pacific, Capt. Nicholson, also left this port on Saturday, for Galway, Ireland, via St. Johns, N. F. She carried from this port 16 first cabin and 70 steerage passengers, which, with 21 first cabin passengers engaged at St. Johns, make the whole number 117. Of 9 western passages made by these steamers from June until December, the average was about 15½ days; and of six eastern passages, the average was only 11 1-6 days.

San Augustine, Jan. 1.—Brig Dido, of Jacksonville, with a cargo of lumber, outward bound, when about 160 miles at sea, sprung a leak; in attempting to put back, they made Matanzas Inlet; drawing 18 feet of water, it was impossible for her to get in, as there is not 10 feet water on the bar at high water, and came to anchor just inside the outer bar, right in among the breakers. Her bow is under water, and decks are covered; if not towed off, is likely to go to pieces.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Cape Town, Oct. 19.—The schr. Pacific, of New-London, Capt. Smith, put in to repair damages, sustained in a gale off the Cape. She would sail 20th for Hurd's Island.

The ship Noonday, of Boston, Henry, for Calcutta, put in leaky, (before reported,) had sent forward some 350 tons of railroad iron, per Br. bark Couranto, at £1 17s. 6d. per ton. She would undergo some temporary repairs, get extra pumps, and proceed with an additional crew.

Spoken, &c.

Amazon—bark, from Baltimore, stg. S. E., Dec. 20, lat. 24 12, lon. 59 07. Reported having experienced very heavy weather.

Lamartine—bark, stg. S. S. E., Dec. 31, lat. 33, lon. 76 10.

Maria Alice—schr., of New-York, stg. S., Dec. 25, lat. 30 16, lon. 65 19.

Singapore—Holland schr., from Rotterdam for Valparaiso, Nov. 30, lat. 15 25 S., lon. 35.

Waverley—ship, of and for Boston, from Calcutta, Dec. 15, lat. 26 29, lon. 64 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Dec. 8, bark Wyman, Baker, for Boston, ldg.; brig Josiah Jex, Munson, from Wilmington, via Norfolk, for do., disg.; schrs. Wm. Martin, Dodge, for New-York in a few ds.; Clara, Crowell, from and for Boston, disg.

At Bathurst, W. C. A., Nov. 28, barks Fremont, Holbrook, and Turk, Gordon, for Bissau in a few days. Brig Frederick, Julia, from Salem, for Sierra Leone. Going in, an American brig.

At Porto Cabello, Dec. 15, bark White Wing, Osting, for Philadelphia soon; schr. Volant, Coombes, for New-York in 3 or 4 days.